

The Nation

VOL. XXXIX.—NO. 1008.

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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1884.

The Week.

COMPLETE returns are now coming to hand from Ohio, and they are full of ominous significance for the Republicans. In the first place the plurality of 19,000 which the Republican ticket had in October, 1880, has been reduced to 11,000 this year. The Republican majority of 9,000 over Democrats, Greenbackers, and Prohibitionists in October, 1880, has disappeared entirely, and the Republicans are in a minority of over 1,300 on the total vote. The total vote of the State this year exceeds 784,000, an increase of 66,000 over that of October, 1880. Of this increase the Republicans have received 29,000 and the Democrats 37,000. The increase over the vote of November, 1880, is about 60,000, and of this the Democrats have received 39,000, and the Republicans only 16,000, and the Prohibitionists about 5,000. In other words, the Democrats have secured three-fifths of the increased vote, and have polled nearly 40,000 more votes than they cast for Hancock, while the Republicans, in a Republican State, after a canvass led by their candidate in person, have cast only 16,000 more votes than they cast for Garfield, though the poll is 60,000 greater.

We do not think it is necessary to dwell upon the significance of these figures. They show that the Democratic party, instead of diminishing, is growing. If it has secured three-fifths of the increased vote in Ohio, is there not the best of reasons for believing that it will secure an equal proportion in New York and other States? If it is securing this large proportion of the new voters, is it not apparent that the young men of the country are turning away from the Republican party? Finally, if three-fifths of the increased vote goes to Cleveland in the doubtful States, how is Mr. Blaine to be elected?

The West Virginia returns are a source of almost as much uneasiness to the Blaine managers as those from Ohio. They persistently misrepresent the facts about them, and we have not the slightest idea of being able to induce them to do anything else. The simple truth is that the Democrats have won a great victory there. In the Presidential election of 1880 they had a majority over the Republicans and Greenbackers combined of only 2,069. Their total vote was 57,391, the Republican total vote was 46,243, and the Greenback vote 9,079. This year the Republicans and Greenbackers united on a fusion ticket, and were confident of being able thereby to overcome the small Democratic majority. The result is that the Democrats have won over both Republicans and Greenbackers, and have increased their majority of 2,000 in 1880 to nearly or quite 5,000. This is not a mere plurality, but a clean majority, and is a gain of 3,000 votes in an October election over the vote cast in the Presidential election four years ago. Contrast that with the

Republican "victory" in Ohio, where the Republican majority of four years ago has been quite lost.

The result in West Virginia appears to have convinced the National Republican Committee that it will be useless to waste more "tally" upon the solid South. Already there is displayed a tendency to lapse into the old talk about "bloody-shirt methods" and the "shot-gun policy," and it is not improbable that within a week that fine old campaign document about seven or eight billions of Rebel claims may be put in circulation again. The most distressing feature of the West Virginia result is, that it shows so poor an appreciation of the bid for the State's electoral vote which Mr. Blaine put into his "History," and which we have in vain tried to get his admirers to discuss. The question of paying the \$15,000,000 of Virginia's debt which had been apportioned to West Virginia as its share of the old indebtedness before the two States were divided, entered actively into the recent campaign, and Mr. Blaine's unique idea that everything could be made lovely by having it paid out of the United States Treasury, was urged as a powerful argument in favor of a Republican victory.

The denial which the Acting-Commissioner of Pensions has made of the charges concerning Mr. Dudley's disgraceful conduct in Ohio is no denial at all. It does not meet the case, and the President cannot fail to see that it does not. The main charge was, that Mr. Dudley as Commissioner of Pensions was using the whole influence of the Pension Bureau to induce voters in Ohio, who are pensioners, to support Blaine. The Civil-Service Law explicitly prohibits this kind of work. The denial which comes from the Bureau is that Mr. Dudley has given no orders there to the effect that pensioners residing in Ohio or Indiana shall be entitled to precedence in the order of settlement. Of course he has not. There has never been any expectation that he would give such an order, or that if given it would be of any benefit whatever to the pensioners named. Mr. Dudley's offence has stopped at the point of making the pensioners believe that, if they voted for Blaine, they would be helped on the sly. The fact that his promises are worthless does not lessen his offence as an officer of the Government in making them. It is as a Government officer only that his promises have any influence, and if he is to be allowed to make them in Indiana, as he did in Ohio, he ought to be forced to make his resignation take effect immediately instead of November 10.

The Blaine organs have suddenly seen a great light, and have decided that the real test of their strength in Ohio was the vote on Congressmen rather than the vote on Secretary of State. But, in the first place, the Democrats have elected a majority of the Congressional delegation. They have eleven of the Congressmen to ten for the Republicans. In 1880, when Garfield had 19,000

plurality in the State, the Republicans elected fifteen Congressmen and the Democrats only five. In the second place, thousands of Republicans all over the country who have made up their minds to vote against Blaine, will vote for Republican members of Congress. Mr. Blaine's candidacy did not enter at all into the Congressional contest in Ohio, but it did enter into that over State officers. On the State ticket thousands of Prohibitionists voted with the Republicans, because their candidate for Secretary of State was known to be in sympathy with them. All these will vote for St. John in November. In Cincinnati there are known to have been large numbers of Germans and Independents who voted with the Republicans on Tuesday, who will vote against Mr. Blaine in November. We have never heard of a "kicker" who carried his revolt so far as to contemplate voting for Democratic members of Congress. On the contrary, the assurance that a Republican majority was likely to be maintained in Congress would encourage thousands of timid Republicans, who have decided not to vote for Blaine, to go a step further and vote for Cleveland.

Steve Elkins has been interviewed on the result in Ohio, and has emitted a "clarion note" which is certain to have a powerful effect upon the country. He defines the issue as it has not been defined before. "Everywhere," he says, "laboring men recognize this as their fight—the contest of Americanism against the world; of American homes, American schools, American labor, American industry, and American progress." Steve's idea of "Americanism" was well explained by himself when, in his letter of June 18, 1882, he wrote of the Hocking Valley consolidation scheme: "Uniting the two interests would not only put the Standard stock to par, but would create a monopoly that would control the coal and iron of the Hocking Valley." A monopoly was created. Among its directors were S. B. Elkins and James G. Blaine, and one of its first effects was the cutting down to starvation point of the wages of the American laborers employed by the monopoly. When those laborers refused to work, labor-saving machinery was introduced, and their places were filled by imported Hungarian and Italian laborers. The riots which ensued were the outcome of this "Americanism" by Mr. Blaine and his friends, and Mr. Elkins says that it is this same Americanism which makes the laboring men everywhere recognize the candidacy of Blaine as "their fight." Steve ought to take the stump and dwell on "Americanism" exclusively.

One of the most serious results of Blaine's success would be one to which the Young Democrats in Brooklyn are for the first time directing attention. It consists in the fact that no less than four vacancies will occur on the bench of the Supreme Court during his term of office should he be elected. In other words, a man who has probably been more identified than any other politician of equal prominence with the great railroad corporations of the

country, and who, as Mr. Edmunds said, was on their side in resisting legislation directed against them in 1878, will in that case have it in his power to fill nearly half the seats in the Court which construes all attempts of the Legislature to regulate or control these corporations. That he would have any scruple about putting into these places lawyers named or recommended by great corporations, nobody who has followed his career will for one moment suppose. He would not feel any such scruple now; he would feel it still less after having received the assurance at the polls that the Republican party thought none the worse of him on account of his long course of jobbery and mendacity.

In this connection, we invite attention to the following telegram, which was published in all the newspapers about two years ago:

"NEW YORK, May 11, '82.

"To Senator P. B. Plumb:

"I will be pleased to comply with your request in your letter to Mr. Coley. Can you consistently vote for the confirmation of Matthews?

"JAY GOULD."

The authenticity of this telegram has never been questioned by either the sender or the receiver. Of course, it would be an unwarranted assumption to suppose that Mr. Justice Matthews is beholden to Jay Gould for a seat on the Supreme bench, or that he is anything else than an independent as well as an able jurist. But it is evident that Gould was reaching out for the Supreme Court when he sent his telegram to Plumb, and that he could not have a more obsequious servant in future endeavors in that line than the Plumed Knight.

Mr. Blaine is working away diligently over the tariff, and delivered a real protectionist speech at South Bend, Indiana, on Saturday, in which he ascribed the progress made by the country since 1860 to the high tariff. But is it possible that the soil, and climate, and 7,500,000 immigrants, and American intelligence, skill, and industry were doing nothing or very little all this time? Moreover, the distillers might well ask, Did whiskey contribute nothing to this result? Since 1860, hundreds of millions of gallons of whiskey have been consumed in the United States, and the result has been—has it not?—such prosperity as the world never saw. Moreover, the importance of the tariff can be a reason for electing the author of the Mulligan letters only in case there is some chance of its abolition or great reduction in case he is not elected. As yet it has never been pointed out what effect Cleveland's election would or could have on the tariff. He could not change it if he would, any more than Mr. Blaine. A good deal of the Republican talk on this subject sounds like an American article from the *Saturday Review*. No matter who is elected President, Congress will retain its control of the Federal taxation, and the right to raise the revenue in such a way as the majority in both houses may determine. That Congress, and Congress exclusively, possesses this right will apparently be news to many of Mr. Blaine's supporters. The true way for protectionists to take care of the tariff is to elect high-tariff men to Congress, to raise revenue off foreign products, and then put an honest man in the Presidency who will prevent

the money from being stolen after it gets into the Treasury.

We presume that few people have ever had much doubt about the real object of Butler's candidacy, or about its close sympathy with Blaine's. The "Tallapoosa Treaty" between Butler and Chandler was never denied, and it was tacitly admitted long ago that the funds for Butler's campaign are supplied by the National Republican Committee. Proof positive of this seems to have been furnished now through the statements of General W. H. Parsons, Chairman of the National Greenback Labor Committee of Maryland, which are published in the *Times*. General Parsons says he visited the Butler Headquarters in this city to get Butler to go to Maryland and speak, and was referred by the Butler managers to the National Republican Committee as the proper authority. On going to them, he was astonished at their frank admission that they were furnishing the funds for Butler's campaign, and were directing his movements, and that they could not afford to send Butler to Maryland, as it was not a doubtful State and they had no money to spend in experiments. General Parsons is very indignant that Butler should be riding about the country in a palace car, at the expense of Blaine's campaign fund, soliciting votes as the friend of the laboring man and the uncompromising foe of monopoly, but we must say that he has been very slow in discovering the truth about Butler.

Signals of distress, in the form of addresses, are being displayed in great profusion by the Republican managers. Chairman Jones, of Pittsburgh, issued a remarkable one last week. Mr. Warren, of the State Committee, put forth two on Tuesday, and the "boys" of the County Committee followed with another later in the day. One of Mr. Warren's is short and was sent to all the employees of the Custom-house and Post-office. It is the third one of the kind which they have received. It contains this pregnant sentence: "The expenditures have been greater than usual, and the receipts of the Committee have not come up to those of former Presidential years." In his public address Mr. Warren is less confidential, and, we regret to notice, less truthful. He opens it with a statement that "Ohio answers to the shout of victory from the granite hills and the pine trees with 18,000 majority on the Congressional ticket and an average of 15,000 on the State—a gain of 27,000 over last year. West Virginia responds with 13,500 Republican gains." Ohio does not answer in that way, as we have shown in another column. Mr. Warren adds, further on in his appeal, that "while the prospect is bright, much remains to be done before success is assured," and we quite agree with his conclusion.

The speech of Henry Ward Beecher at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., had the true Beecher ring:

"One blast upon his bugle horn is worth ten thousand men."

The meeting was a tremendous demonstration of the strength of Governor Cleveland in the city of New York, and of the antipathy

aroused among all the better elements of society to the practices and associations of James G. Blaine. The personal greeting which Governor Cleveland received was so vociferous and enthusiastic that he was visibly embarrassed. All this took place before the later returns from Ohio, cutting down the Republican majority to one-half of the October majority of 1880, had been received. It was supposed by nearly everybody that the majority was from 15,000 to 20,000, and that West Virginia was doubtful, yet the people turned out with invincible determination to fight corruption to the bitter end. Nothing in the campaign in New York has been so significant of victory in November as Wednesday's meeting, and Mr. Beecher's speech was the embodied voice and spirit of the whole assemblage.

Mr. Phelps has declined to meet his competitor for Congress on the stump in joint debate, upon the ground that the latter had called him a liar and Mr. Blaine a corrupt rascal, and is therefore no gentleman. His competitor has replied that he never called Mr. Phelps a liar, but that he had pointed out glaring misstatements in his letter to the *Evening Post*, and that all he asks is, that Mr. Phelps shall meet him in public debate and make good what he said in that letter. These statements, he contends, are of the very essence of the campaign, and therefore it is fitting that the people should know whether Mr. Phelps was misleading the public when he wrote the letter or whether he was himself misled. This is in the interest of Mr. Phelps even more than in that of his constituents; for it must be admitted by his friends that he is a man easily deceived by anybody to whom he takes a liking. He thought that Mr. John C. Eno was an honest man, and it cost him a great deal of money to find out his mistake. He thought that the Straitsville Coal and Iron Co. was properly listed at the Stock Exchange, and it cost other people, and perhaps himself, a great deal of money to find out that mistake. May he not be equally deceived in thinking that Mr. Blaine is an honest man? No better way of answering this question can be thought of than by meeting his competitor in joint debate. If he does not do this he has lost his case in the forum of intelligent public opinion, whatever may be the result of the election in his district.

Without doubt the most misleading document thrown into the campaign of the present year was Mr. Phelps's letter to the *Nation* of May 1, of which tens of thousands of copies have been circulated without cost to himself or to the Blaine party. That this letter was written with Mr. Blaine's approval and sanction is manifest from internal evidence. Probably Senator Edmunds was right in saying that he recognized it by its style as Mr. Blaine's composition. But since Mr. Phelps fathered it he must be held responsible for its misstatements of fact. "Am I claiming too much," said Mr. Phelps, "in claiming that there is not one among you who would regard me as capable of an attempt to mislead the public in any way?" We will let that question rest, and see whether he did mislead the public in any way. The first thing which Mr. Phelps stated was, that Mr. Blaine obtained his Little Rock bonds

"by purchase on the same terms as they were sold on the Boston market to all applicants—sold to Josiah Bardwell, to Elisha Atkins, and to other reputable merchants. He negotiated," continued Mr. Phelps, "for a block of the securities, which were divided, as is usual in such enterprises, into three kinds—first-mortgage bonds, second-mortgage bonds, and stock. The price, I think, was *three for one*. That is, the purchaser got first-mortgage bonds for his money, and an equal amount of second-mortgage or land-grant bonds and of stock thrown in as the basis of possible profit."

Now what are the facts? This is a question in simple arithmetic, and we use no other data than such as were open to Mr. Phelps at that time. Assuming for the moment that Mr. Blaine made any purchase at all, what did he get? Mr. Phelps says "three for one." In point of fact, he got *four and a quarter for one*, and no other purchaser got the securities at any such rate. In the contract with Fisher of September 5, 1869, there was to be paid \$130,000, and for this sum there were to be delivered the following securities:

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| First-mortgage bonds | \$162,500 |
| Preferred stock | 130,000 |
| Common stock | 130,000 |
| Land-grant bonds | 130,000 |

\$552,500

which is exactly 425 per cent. of \$130,000, instead of 300 per cent., as Mr. Phelps stated it. The testimony may be searched in vain for any other sale of Little Rock securities before the road became insolvent, at any such price. Even Elisha Atkins, a director in the enterprise, did not get his on so favorable terms. We trust that Mr. Phelps will be asked on the stump to explain this part of his statement, which is really the gist of his whole letter of April 26, so that the people of his district may know whether he is "capable of misleading the public in any way," or whether he was led into a humiliating blunder by Mr. Blaine.

The *Tribune* some time ago reprinted with great conspicuousness the *Nation's* article on the Cleveland scandal entitled, "What We Think about It Now." Mr. Cyrus Field has now reprinted it also in his little paper, the *Mail and Express*, for all of which we have to express our acknowledgments. The article—like all our articles—was written with a view to having it read as widely as possible; but what we most feared was, that it would not reach the supporters of Blaine, owing to the persistent practice of suppression pursued by his organs in the press. We do not know of their having made any other exception to their rule. Mr. Field, however, makes some absurd comments on it, which he ought to have avoided, ascribing its views in some way to John Stuart Mill. If he knew anything about John Stuart Mill, he would not mention him, because he would know what Mill, if he were alive to-day, would say of Blaine and his backers.

It was the venerable ex-President Woolsey, we believe, who made the memorable remark that Mr. Tilden was in 1876 "seeking the Presidency with uncommon anxiety." The remark at the time gave the Republicans great delight, and the *Tribune* used it almost daily

during the campaign with much effect against Mr. Tilden. The basis for the charge was that he was managing his own canvass. The worst of his offences was the establishing of a "Bureau" in this city, from which Tilden editorial articles and other documents were issued. We recall the remark now for the sake of comparing Mr. Tilden's conduct with that of Mr. Blaine. Was there ever such "uncommon anxiety" shown by any candidate as the Plumed Knight is showing now? Was there ever in this country such a spectacle as the procession of Blaine and his gang of corruptionists through the Western States? He is not only managing his campaign in person, but he is his own chief stump speaker, and his first deputy speaker is his associate on the ticket. His allies and agents are the most notorious corrupters of the ballot in American politics.

The Treasury order prohibiting the importation of rags, without regard to the place of exportation and without regard even to the chances of cholera infection, is likely to work enormous injury to the cheap newspapers all over the country, as well as to paper manufacturers. It is estimated by good authority that if the order stands in force six months, it will cause such an advance in the price of printing paper that it will kill nearly all of the one-cent papers and seriously cripple the two-cent papers, the margin between the cost of white paper and the selling price of the journals being very small. It is extremely doubtful whether the Acting Secretary of the Treasury has any authority to prohibit the importation of anything which the law allows to be imported. The only things prohibited by statute are obscene books, counterfeit money, and ships. Rags, whether infected or not infected, are not embraced in this category. Yet no objection would probably be made to an order prohibiting the importation of rags from Marseilles, Naples, or other cholera-stricken ports, although the conclusions of Dr. Koch and of the recent Berlin cholera conference were decided upon the point that cholera germs are killed by drying, and that no cases of the spread of cholera by means of dry rags can be found.

Mr. Vanderbilt's gift of \$500,000 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the erection of a new building is one of the pleasantest incidents of what has been financially a very gloomy year. One of the most melancholy features of New York life, in which very rich men fill so prominent a place, is that the newspapers are filled day by day with gossip about what they are doing on Wall Street, and conjectures as to which side of the market they are on; but we rarely meet with any account of what they are doing for art, or science, or literature, or charity. Some of the greatest fortunes of the last forty years have really passed away from this city in which they were made, without leaving the smallest mark on its public buildings, colleges, libraries, galleries, laboratories, or museums. In fact, what has been done for these things—and we admit that much has been done—has come in the main from men of comparatively moderate means. Mr. Vanderbilt's splendid donation, we hope, is the beginning of a better era in this respect. It could hardly have been better bestowed, for it

blessees that one of the arts which does most directly for humanity.

The *Economist*, of this city, has recently published an interesting résumé of the arguments of Judge Hill and Senator Edmunds in the great Drawbaugh telephone suit. From these, and the brief abstracts of the arguments that have appeared in the daily press, it seems that the testimony on the Drawbaugh side tends to show that Drawbaugh invented a "talking machine," which he insists is the same thing as the telephone, in 1867 or 1868—that is, not less than sixteen years ago. Now, whether this be true or not, the mere fact that it makes the validity of the Bell telephone patent rights and the value of the vast amount of private property invested in the rival company doubtful, seems to show that the law governing patents is not in a satisfactory state. So far as we know, there is no limit to the time within which the priority of an invention may be disputed. It does not depend on the date of the patent, and the whole value of a patent long established, and in which millions of money have been invested, may be destroyed by the sudden discovery that the process was understood or invented by some one before the patent was taken out. This, too, although we know that almost all great inventions, like the telegraph or telephone, are actually discovered by different people, in different places, at about the same period. There surely ought to be some statute of peace and repose in such a matter.

The appearance of Carlyle's diary in the new volume of his life by Froude is likely to revive some of the bitterness which was roused by the *Reminiscences*, and of late has been dying out. It most probably contains a good many more of the savage criticisms of contemporaries which have had so large a share in destroying Carlyle's position as a moral philosopher. His abuse of Mr. Gladstone, of which a specimen has come over by cable, will generally be received as a piece of ignorant denunciation of one of the greatest workers of the world by a man who, while always preaching work, did nothing but talk. Mr. Froude's chief claim for him now is that he was strictly honest and pure in his private life; but this is bringing him down a terribly long way from the old position of a guide and exemplar for all who longed for fields of noble and active usefulness. An apostle of the higher life ought surely to have something better to say for himself than that he cheated no man and was faithful to his wife.

The success of the Belgian Liberals in the municipal elections in the cities reveals nothing except what everybody knew already, that the Liberals were strong in the great towns. Nothing has happened to show that opinion has undergone any change in the country districts. On the contrary, the virulence of party feeling is there so great that the commercial travellers from the cities which return Liberal majorities, and which have been strongest in their opposition to the Education Bill, report that not only do they find themselves unable to make sales to the country stores, but they are frequently insulted and threatened with violence.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

(WEDNESDAY, October 15, to TUESDAY, October 21, 1884, inclusive.)

DOMESTIC.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND arrived in this city from Albany at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday. A committee of prominent Democrats met the Governor at the depot. While driving to the Fifth Avenue Hotel he was compelled to stop frequently in order to shake hands with the people who crowded around his carriage. In the evening an immense mass meeting was held at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Cleveland and Hendricks clubs of the various Exchanges. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address, which was enthusiastically received. Governor Cleveland entered the building while Mr. Beecher was speaking, and was received with tremendous cheering. The whole audience rose to its feet. When silence was restored Governor Cleveland made a short address, in which he said: "It has often seemed to me that one reason why we as a people do not receive the full advantages of our forms of government has been found in the fact that our business men were too apt to neglect their political duties. The idea is quite too common that there is heroism and virtue in a refusal to hold office, and that a stern denial of any interest in politics is a strong asseveration of personal virtue and business integrity. The interests which this class have in charge, and the protection and safety of them, are intimately connected with the wise administration of the Government. And it seems to me that if their duty as citizens does not compel them to take a part in political affairs, their desire and need of protection and self-defence should lead them in that direction. I believe, too, that a government is never better administered than when it is conducted on business principles, and it is quite evident to me that there is no better way of impressing this upon the administration of public affairs than by the active interference of our business men in public affairs." A cordial letter from Samuel J. Tilden was then read. Effective speeches followed. Governor Cleveland reviewed a great Democratic torchlight procession in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel between 10 and 11 o'clock.

On Thursday Governor Cleveland was given an enthusiastic reception in Brooklyn. There was a procession, a public reception, and numerous speeches.

As Governor Cleveland was going from the Executive Mansion, in Albany, to the Capitol about 9 o'clock on Monday morning, he was assaulted in front of the Medical College, on Eagle Street, by Samuel Boone, of Elmira, who struck at the Governor with his right hand. The blow was warded off, and the man repeated his blows several times without hitting the Governor's face. He then darted toward a pile of cobblestones, but was intercepted by Dr. George H. Houghton before he obtained a missile. Boone returned to the attack on the Governor, when Doctor Houghton seized and held him, and the Governor deliberately resumed his walk. Boone, with his wife, has been in Albany for several weeks seeking to obtain a pardon for his brother-in-law. The two previously annoyed the Governor at the Capitol, and Boone is believed to be a crank. His wife is hysterical.

Mr. Blaine spent the week in making an election tour in Michigan and Indiana.

There was a large business men's meeting of Blaine men in Wall Street, on Monday afternoon. Secretary Gresham was one of the speakers.

Carl Schurz addressed a large meeting of Independent Republicans in Albany on Saturday evening. Matthew Hale, who was the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court last year, was unable to be present, and a letter from him was read, in which he said: "It has long been seen by observing men that the greatest danger to our Government is from political corruption. The obtaining of office

by money and the use of political positions as a means to make fortunes, are now threatening, more than anything else, the integrity and stability of our institutions. Upon this question we see James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland ranged on opposite sides. We in Albany know how faithfully and firmly Mr. Cleveland as Governor of this State has maintained the right side of this question. We who have witnessed his quiet and unostentatious life here and his constant devotion to the duties of his office know how vile are the slanders which the 'baser sort' of his enemies are industriously sowing broadcast through the land. Though we who are Republicans regret that he is a Democrat, we rejoice to know that he is an honest and independent man. As such we much prefer him to one who, though gifted with 'money-takin' arts,' with which 'the people's hearts he steals away,' is the representative to-day of all that is most corrupting and dangerous in our politics."

The public reception and address of welcome to Daniel McSweeney, "the American suspect," at the Academy of Music in this city on Friday night, brought out an immense gathering of Irish-Americans. Mayor Edson presided. Mr. McSweeney gave the audience a detailed account of his arrest and imprisonment for eighteen months in Dundalk Jail, without information as to the charge against him, and without trial, without the slightest recognition of his American citizenship, at a time when Mr. Blaine had undisputed authority in the State Department.

A Baltimore despatch published in the *Times* of this city on Sunday said: "The Butler movement in Baltimore has gone to smash, owing to positive information having come to the knowledge of the head of the organization here that Butler is acting under orders of the Republican National Committee, and has his expenses paid by the Republicans, who also control his movements." The assertion was made on the authority of Gen. W. H. Parsons, Chairman of the Greenback-Labor Committee of Maryland. Butler says there is not one word of truth in it.

At a conference of the Anti-Fusion Greenbackers in Iowa on Friday, an address to the Greenbackers of the State was issued, urging the erasure of the names of all Democrats from the electoral, State, Congressional, and county Fusion tickets now in the field. The question of a full, straight Greenback ticket was discussed, but, owing to the nearness of the election, it was voted down.

Flourishing Independent Republican clubs have been organized in Elizabeth and Paterson, N. J.

C. J. Amidon, of Hinsdale, N. H., State Senator and a life-long and prominent Republican, and one of the leading woollen manufacturers in New England, has decided to vote against Blaine because of his public record.

Complete returns by counties in Ohio show that the plurality for the Republican Secretary of State, Robinson, is only 11,321. The Prohibition and Greenback vote is 12,447, or 1,126 more than Robinson's plurality. The rest of the Republican State ticket has an average majority over all of over 5,000. The total vote is 780,373; last year it was 718,168. In October, 1880, it was 716,186, and in November, 1880, it was 724,967. The Republicans elected 10 Congressmen and the Democrats 11. Frank Hurd (Dem.) was defeated.

From the latest West Virginia returns the Democrats claim 4,200 majority, and the Republicans concede 3,100.

The Democratic National Committee has issued an address to the people, reviewing the October elections, and predicting that Ohio will give a majority for Cleveland and Hendricks in November.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace has been agreed upon as the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor of this city by most of the Democratic and Citizens' organizations that are opposed to Tammany. An enthusiastic meeting, under the

auspices of the Citizens' Committee, was held at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, and nominated Mr. Grace.

The Treasury Department has just decided an interesting question arising out of the Chinese Restriction Act. The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions shipped at Canton two converted Chinese women, with the object of installing them as teachers in the Home Mission at San Francisco. Upon their arrival it was found that they were not provided with the certificate required by law, and the Department was applied to for instructions. The Collector of Customs has been notified not to permit them to land, and to see that they are returned to China.

Quartermaster-General Holabird, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, shows that the amount to the credit of the Quartermaster's Department at the beginning of the last fiscal year was \$12,100,068. The amount expended during the year was \$10,906,106, leaving a balance in the Treasury undrawn June 30, 1884, of \$1,193,962.

The International Meridian Congress at Washington has adopted a resolution "That the universal day is to be a mean solar day, is to begin for all the world at the moment of mean midnight of the initial meridian, coinciding with the beginning of the civil day and date of that meridian, and is to be counted from zero up to twenty-four hours."

The war of railroad rates, which the Pennsylvania Road precipitated in this city by refusing to allow the Baltimore and Ohio Road to run into New York over its tracks, assumed serious proportions on Thursday, when the West Shore Road, inspired, it is supposed, by its new ally, the Baltimore and Ohio Road, reduced its rates exactly one-half to Albany, Buffalo, and local stations along its line. This at once brought down the price of tickets to Chicago to \$15, to Buffalo \$4.65, to Albany \$1.

The four steamers of the American Line of Philadelphia have been sold to the International Navigation Company, which company contracts to continue the service between Liverpool and Philadelphia, and also to organize a branch line between Liverpool and New York. The four steamers thus sold have been the only ones flying the American flag engaged in the North Atlantic trade between the United States and Europe, and their sale indicates the final abandonment of the effort to maintain American vessels in this trade.

The steamer *Faraday*, with the end of the second Mackey-Bennett cable, arrived off Coney Island early Thursday morning and anchored about two miles from the Manhattan Hotel. The end of the cable was to have been brought ashore during the day, but rough water delayed it. There were speeches and other ceremonies on Thursday. The landing of the cable was made on Saturday afternoon at 12:15 o'clock.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city on Saturday evening the announcement was officially made that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt had given to that institution the sum of \$500,000 as a building fund. A site, including twenty-nine city lots at Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets and Tenth Avenue, has been purchased, and it is understood that building operations will be begun at an early day.

A fire in West Carthage, N. Y., on Monday afternoon destroyed 160 dwellings, and a large number of the factories, churches, and school-houses in the place. Many people are destitute. The loss is more than \$500,000.

J. Robert Williams, of David City, Neb., a Presidential elector on the St. John ticket, has absconded with \$27,000, borrowed from confidential friends in church and political circles.

Brigadier-General Benjamin Alvord, U. S. A., died in Washington on Thursday at the age of 71. He was graduated at West Point in 1833. He took part in the Seminole war and in the war with Mexico, where he was engaged in the battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Texas. For gallant conduct in these he was bre-

vetted Captain May 9, 1846. For bravery at Cerro Gordo and other places he was brevetted Major in August, 1847. He served during the civil war and was in command of the District of Oregon from 1862 to 1865, and was brevetted Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, April 9, 1865, for faithful services during the Rebellion. He was the author of a number of mathematical treatises.

David C. Anderson, the veteran actor, died in this city on Thursday at the age of 71. He was the friend of Edwin Booth, and acted for many years in his company. One of his best parts was *Polonius* in "Hamlet."

James Wormley, the colored Washington hotel proprietor, died in Boston on Saturday.

FOREIGN.

A telegram reached Paris on Wednesday from General Delisle, dated October 13, at Chu, on the Loo-Chuan River. It said: "Colonel Donnier, after a brilliant engagement on Friday, carried the heights commanding the fortress of Chu, forming the *point-d'appui* of a large entrenched Chinese camp, which was defended by five casemated forts. The Chinese forces were very large. Their losses during the engagement were heavy. On Saturday they attempted to assume the offensive, but our artillery strewed the ground with Chinese bodies. After losing all their positions the Chinese fled toward Langson. They halted near Phu-Tru ong-Khanh. The French loss was 20 killed, including one officer, and 90 wounded. Two officers received slight wounds. Our troops were animated with the greatest ardor. The Chinese in this engagement were a part of the best troops in the Empire. They were perfectly armed, and manoeuvred in European style. The Chinese losses were 3,000 killed, including their chief commander. The Chinese invasion of Tonquin has been arrested in the direction of Langson."

The Paris *Figaro* says that the Chinese force defeated at Chu was only a column of the left wing of the army invading Tonquin. It explains the slaughter of the 3,000 Chinese by the fact that no quarter was given or taken. The right column is passing along the River Song-Cau.

It was reported from Tien-Tsin on Saturday that two battles were fought at Lang-Kiang, between Langson and Bacninh, one resulting in the defeat of the Chinese and the other in the defeat of the French. The losses of the French were considerable and those of the Chinese heavy.

General Briere Delisle telegraphed from Hai-Phong on Monday that large masses of the enemy appeared in the Red River region on October 13 and made an attack on Tuyen-Kwang. They were defeated with great loss. No French were killed.

It is asserted that 60 of the French troops were killed during the recent unsuccessful attack on Tamsui.

Admiral Courbet held a council of war at Kelung, and decided to blockade the northern coast of the island of Formosa before he ordered the renewal of the attack by the French fleet on Tamsui. The Admiral telegraphed on Thursday to his Government that he expected to resume offensive operations both on land and sea within a few days. Five French men-of-war are stationed before Kelung and eight before Tamsui.

The Chinese Government has forbidden any trade in firearms between Europeans and the Chinese. The general opinion in Hong Kong is that the arbitrary regulations of the Chinese officials are rapidly increasing the anti-English feeling among the natives.

The loan of \$3,000,000, which the Chinese Government recently obtained from the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, has been offered by the bank to public competition, and proved a complete failure. The total tenders received were \$1,600,000 at par and \$500,000 at 4 per cent. below par. The bank refused the latter offers. It is believed that China will soon be

in straits for cash with which to carry on the war, and that the financial difficulty will lead to an earlier settlement of the struggle than has been anticipated of late.

A riot occurred at Hong Kong on Thursday. The police were obliged to fire upon the mob and several were killed.

The differences between the French Government and the Budget Committee threatened on Friday to precipitate a Cabinet crisis. M. Tirard, Minister of Finance, and General Campon, Minister of War, talked of resigning.

M. Paul Lacroix ("Bibliophile Jacob") is dead. He was born in Paris, February 27, 1806, and was the author of numerous novels, dramas, and antiquarian works.

The Belgian Liberals were victorious in the election at Brussels, Antwerp, Ostend, Liège, and fifteen other towns. The Clericals succeeded in electing their candidates at Bruges, Nivelles, and nine other places. This is an important triumph for the Liberals, who consider that the Education Act has been condemned by the people, and they demand that the Chamber be dissolved and the Government resign.

It is announced that Prince Bismarck has acceded to the demands made by Earl Granville, that the business to be considered by the projected Congo Conference shall be limited to the regulation of the commerce of nations with the Congo country.

It is asserted in Europe that the United States has accepted the invitation to take part in the Congo Conference.

The Tory election agents throughout Great Britain, in reporting to headquarters in London as to the effect of the Government Redistribution scheme, declare that it will be destructive to the fortunes of the party.

Lord Randolph Churchill has declined to endorse any compromise with the Liberals on the Franchise Bill.

The Council of the Conservative party at Manchester has adopted a resolution deprecating any retaliatory acts on the part of the Conservatives for the recent violent attack of the Liberals at Birmingham.

The private negotiations between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell have been broken off. It is rumored that Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, desires to resign, and that he will be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught.

Alexander Martin Sullivan, the well-known Irish leader, died at Dublin on Friday at the age of fifty-four. He was editor and proprietor of the Dublin *Nation* from 1855 to 1876, when he removed to London to practise law. He was twice prosecuted by the Government in 1868 for sedition arising out of the Manchester executions, and was imprisoned for four months. During his imprisonment he was nominated for Lord Mayor of London, but at once stopped the proceedings. He was a member of Parliament from 1874 to 1882. Being one of the original founders of the home-rule movement, he always took a leading part in it as well as in many movements for social reform. He was Vice-President of the Dublin Workingmen's Club. Among his best known books is 'New Ireland' (1877).

On the opening of the British Parliament a commission will be appointed to inquire into the state of the navy, and the Admiralty will ask for an increased grant for ship-building to enable it to give orders to private firms for the construction of swift heavy-armed light-armed vessels.

Professor Huxley has been ordered by his physicians to take an absolute rest from all literary labors for several months, and he will go to Venice for that purpose.

The last volume of Froude's 'Life of Carlyle' has been issued. In the preface to this volume Froude defends the revelations of the inner life of Carlyle contained therein, and says that reticence upon that subject would have implied that there was something to hide from the public. Mr. Froude says: "Taking

Carlyle altogether, there never was a man whose conduct throughout his life could better bear the fiercest light. He had frailties and impatiences, but he had no dishonest or impure thoughts. He lived a life of single-minded effort to do right." The diary of Carlyle, which is printed with this volume, presents the same characteristics that have marked the preceding volumes. In it Carlyle calls Mr. Gladstone "a representative of the multitudinous cants of the age, and, in his religious, social, moral, and political life, one of the contemptiblest men I ever looked upon—a spectral kind of phantasm of a man—in capable of seeing, veritably, any fact whatever."

Wilson Barrett appeared as *Hamlet* at the Princess's Theatre, London, on Thursday night, and was enthusiastically received.

Madame Christine Nilsson will not sing in America this year.

The famous Tichborne claimant was discharged on Monday morning, on ticket-of-leave. He was sentenced in 1873 to fourteen years' imprisonment for forgery and perjury. His term has been shortened by good behavior.

As the passengers were disembarking on Wednesday evening at Liverpool from the American Line steamer *Lord Clive*, from Philadelphia, an Irish detective arrested a Hungarian steerage passenger on suspicion. His luggage was subjected to search, with the result of discovering thirty packages of dynamite, making about a pound and a half of that explosive. He, however, showed that he was a miner and not a conspirator.

The Guion Line steamer *Nevada* arrived at Queenstown, on Friday morning, from New York, with a fire burning in her hold. It started on Wednesday and had been fought persistently by the officers and crew. There was great excitement among the passengers. A gang of laborers was sent on board and the fire was soon extinguished. It is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The vessel started for Liverpool on Friday evening and arrived on Saturday.

Lord Northbrook has returned to Cairo from his tour up the Nile, and has reported to the Government that he is convinced that a reduction of taxation in Upper Egypt is inevitable.

An Arab from the Mahdi's camp has arrived at Dongola. He reports that there is much sickness among the Mahdi's forces, and that the defection of the tribes at the Mahdi's rear still continues.

Osman Narredin, an inhabitant of Korte, arrived at Wady Halfa on Thursday from Khartum, having been fourteen days on the way. He was present at Khartum during the whole siege, and saw General Gordon capture a quantity of guns and rifles of the rebels. He says the road from Khartum to Sennar is free of rebels.

The Latin Monetary Conference to be held at Berne, Switzerland, has been postponed to Nov. 25.

Wilhelm I., the Duke of Brunswick, died on Saturday. He was born April 25, 1806, and was the younger son of Duke Frederic William, who died in 1823, and brother of the ex-Duke Charles Frederic Augustus William. He assumed the reins of Government April 25, 1831, at the request of the Germanic Diet, upon the compulsory flight of his elder brother, the Duke of Brunswick, whose name afterward became well known in London circles. He was a Field Marshal in the Kingdom of Hanover, and a General of cavalry in the Prussian service. The Duke of Cumberland is heir to the throne, but it is not believed that Bismarck will sanction his succession.

The Pope has presented his portrait with an autograph letter to Father Curci as a mark of favor, the recent recantation by the latter of his peculiar views having been accepted as altogether satisfactory.

A mob of University students on Friday smashed the windows of the publication office of the *Moscow Gazette*. One hundred of the rioters were arrested.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

THE October elections have settled two things beyond a question. The first is that in the Northern States Mr. Blaine is a much weaker candidate than Mr. Garfield was. The second is that the 153 electoral votes of the South will be cast solidly for Cleveland. This confirms the view which all competent observers have held from the outset—that New York is the battlefield of the contest, and that the candidate who receives its 36 electoral votes will be the next President. We have seen many ingenious combinations by which Mr. Blaine's election has been figured out without the vote of New York, but there are none of them which even a Blaine enthusiast could contemplate without misgivings. The most sanguine claim which we have seen of the Blaine outlook was published in the *Philadelphia Press* on Thursday morning, when the jubilant editor was still under the impression that there had been a "sweeping Republican victory" in Ohio. The following States were therein set down as beyond a reasonable doubt "safely for Blaine and Logan."

| | | | |
|--------------------|----|--------------------|-----|
| California..... | 8 | Nevada..... | 3 |
| Colorado..... | 3 | New Hampshire..... | 4 |
| Connecticut..... | 6 | New York..... | 36 |
| Illinois..... | 22 | Ohio..... | 23 |
| Indiana..... | 15 | Oregon..... | 3 |
| Iowa..... | 13 | Pennsylvania..... | 30 |
| Kansas..... | 9 | Rhode Island..... | 4 |
| Maine..... | 6 | Vermont..... | 4 |
| Massachusetts..... | 14 | Wisconsin..... | 11 |
| Michigan..... | 13 | | |
| Minnesota..... | 7 | Total..... | 239 |
| Nebraska..... | 5 | | |

The weakness of this calculation is apparent at a glance. The full Electoral College comprises 401 votes, and 201 will be required to elect. The *Press* calculation gives Blaine only 38 votes to spare, and yet it includes New York's 36, Indiana's 15, Connecticut's 6, New Hampshire's 4, and the Pacific Coast's entire 14. Taking out New York alone, the margin is narrowed to two, and Connecticut's six or Nevada's three would elect Cleveland; and there can be no question that these States, as well as Indiana, are more likely to go Democratic than Republican. Every impartial observer will admit that the States which are even reasonably probable for Blaine and Logan today will all be found in the following list:

| | | | |
|--------------------|----|--------------------|-----|
| California..... | 8 | Nevada..... | 3 |
| Colorado..... | 3 | New Hampshire..... | 4 |
| Connecticut..... | 6 | New York..... | 36 |
| Illinois..... | 22 | Ohio..... | 23 |
| Iowa..... | 13 | Oregon..... | 3 |
| Kansas..... | 9 | Pennsylvania..... | 30 |
| Maine..... | 6 | Rhode Island..... | 4 |
| Massachusetts..... | 14 | Vermont..... | 4 |
| Michigan..... | 13 | Wisconsin..... | 11 |
| Minnesota..... | 7 | | |
| Nebraska..... | 5 | Total..... | 182 |

This includes several States which may well be called doubtful. What will be the result in the Pacific Coast States, California, Oregon, and Nevada, is pure surmise. They are always close, and there are no definite indications as to how they will go next month. Two of them, California and Nevada, were carried by Hancock. With Butler out of the field, Massachusetts would undoubtedly be carried for Cleveland, and there are not lacking many good judges who think that such a thing may happen in spite of Butler's side-show. New Hampshire and Wisconsin are also very doubtful, and there is more or less uncertainty about Michigan and Illinois. The narrow plurality in Ohio shows that State also to be fairly doubtful for November, especially if the vote for St. John be much increased

over that cast for the Prohibition local ticket on Tuesday week. Yet, giving Mr. Blaine the benefit of the doubt in all these States, they leave him 19 votes short of a majority.

Turning now to the Democratic column, it becomes at once apparent that Cleveland's prospects are clouded with many less elements of uncertainty. The table of sure Democratic States stands as follows:

| | | | |
|------------------|----|---------------------|-----|
| Alabama..... | 10 | Missouri..... | 16 |
| Arkansas..... | 7 | New Jersey..... | 9 |
| Delaware..... | 3 | North Carolina..... | 11 |
| Florida..... | 4 | South Carolina..... | 9 |
| Georgia..... | 12 | Tennessee..... | 12 |
| Kentucky..... | 13 | Texas..... | 13 |
| Louisiana..... | 8 | Virginia..... | 12 |
| Maryland..... | 8 | West Virginia..... | 6 |
| Mississippi..... | 9 | | |
| | | Total..... | 162 |

All these States are conceded to Cleveland by the Republicans. We have not put Indiana in the list, but it might reasonably be included. By general consent it is believed to be safe for Cleveland to-day, in spite of the announcement that Commissioner Dudley is going to devote himself especially to it as soon as he can settle his little difficulty at Washington, growing out of the charge that he has grossly violated the civil-service laws in his work for Blaine in Ohio. He secured his present office by his cooperation with Dorsey in the "soap" victory in Indiana in 1880, and is undoubtedly a great expert in that kind of political work; still, we do not believe he can turn Indiana about within the next two weeks. As for New York State, the chances are at least two to one that Cleveland will receive its electoral vote by a very large majority. With New York and Indiana added to his 162 assured votes, he would have 213, a majority of 12. Or leaving out Indiana and adding Connecticut, he would have 207 votes, a majority of 6. Leaving out Connecticut and Indiana, and adding Nevada, he would have 201 votes, precisely a majority. But he has better chances than Mr. Blaine in all these States—Indiana, New York, Connecticut, and Nevada—and the four combined with his sure States would give him 223 votes, a majority of 22.

It is evident, therefore, that neither candidate can succeed without the vote of New York. That is the aspect of the contest which has given us unvarying confidence in the certainty of Mr. Blaine's defeat from the outset of the campaign down to the present time. He comes for his final verdict before a jury which is better qualified to judge him on his merits than can be found in any other State in the Union. Magnetism will not dazzle it, and humbug will not deceive it. Even Steve Elkins and Filley and Dudley are not powerful enough or rich enough to buy from it a verdict. It is as certain as any future event can be that this jury's mind is already made up. We have the most indubitable evidence in our possession that there are Independent Republicans enough in the State who are committed against Blaine to reverse Garfield's majority of 21,000 and give Cleveland a much greater one. There is evidence, equally indubitable, that this majority will be greatly swelled by the votes of the old Stalwart party who have not forgotten that Blaine's first act, in becoming the chief adviser of Garfield, was to turn the whole power of the Administration against them, and that it was through Blaine's personal advice that Judge Folger's defeat, by the same man who is now

running against Blaine, was made so overwhelming. In addition to these two forces of opposition, Mr. Blaine is confronted with the loss of the business vote of this city, which Garfield had, and with the loss of thousands of Prohibition votes which will go to St. John. In every national election for many years Connecticut has voted with New York. Its majority is always small, seldom exceeding 3,000, and a change of 1,500 votes this year will wipe out the 2,660 majority which Garfield had there in 1880. That there are at least 1,500 Independents in the State, we believe even the Blaine organs will admit.

THE FILTH OF THE CANVASS.

WE were not mistaken when we predicted, two months ago, what the result would be of the peculiar mode of defending Blaine resorted to by his followers, when they found that the exposure of his railroad transactions was really affecting public opinion. He was nominated at Chicago—in defiance of the warnings and protests of the best part of the Republican press—in the belief that his letters to Fisher would prove an old story, to which people would refuse to give ear, as it was eight years since they were first published. This was not an unnatural calculation on the part of men to whom his nomination was on personal grounds exceedingly desirable. But it was upset by the fact that Blaine's failure to get the nomination both in 1876 and in 1880 prevented the letters from having more than a very limited circulation. In 1876 they had hardly got abroad when the Convention met and the nomination was given to Hayes. In 1880 everybody was occupied with Grant's chances, and not with Blaine's. In fact, Blaine was rather encouraged by those who most disliked him as a means of defeating Grant. The result was in both cases that Blaine's record attracted very little attention outside of the newspapers. It was not surprising, therefore, that his backers should have supposed last July that that particular danger was past, or might be met by the "exploded slander" cry. It was not until they found that the Independent movement was really formidable, and not a mere passing burst of disappointment, and that the official misdeeds of their candidate would be thoroughly exposed, that they made up their minds to do what American politicians had never done before, let the unclean beasts of society loose on his competitor's private life, and drag women into the political arena.

Against Cleveland's public career they had nothing to say that was not ridiculously untrue and easily answered. But they knew of one flaw in his private life, and they knew it was a kind of flaw which was sure to find and excite every filthy imagination in the country, and give full occupation to the social vermin who are found in all callings, but in larger proportion in the press than in any other. Ordinary campaign lying is usually done by a small number of persons who are deeply interested in politics, and their lies usually have a political cast which makes them rather dry reading. But when the signal once went out from the Republican camp that what we may call sexual lies would now for the first time in American history be welcome, it en-

listed in the canvass hundreds of filthy-minded wretches, who care nothing about politics at all, but whose fancy revels in uncleanness. They knew well, too, that this kind of lies would rouse a certain class of ministers who could never be induced to wade through the details of official dishonesty, and who could not understand them if they tried, and a class of women who seldom think of a man in any capacity but that of a male animal. To these last, scholars, soldiers, heroes, statesmen are simply or chiefly males, and their valor, wisdom, or learning counts for very little against the smallest blot in their career as males.

That it was a good mode of defending a mendacious jobber, who has no answer on the merits against any charge made against him, there is no denying. Without this, it is safe to say the Blaine canvass would have gone to pieces last August. He has been running ever since on the filthy stories put in circulation about Cleveland. In other words, for over two months the Republicans have been dependent, as we predicted early in that month that they would be dependent, on the diligence and zeal of social scavengers for the smallest chance of winning the Presidency. The first story they put in circulation was promptly met first by Cleveland and then by his friends, and, when stripped of its falsehood, lost most of its value, and was losing the rest very rapidly when the second batch of Blaine letters appeared. This led to a fresh outburst of indecent malignity, over which tens of thousands of Americans are blushing to-day as a national shame and humiliation. Stories are printed and spread broadcast as campaign documents which are on their face both so improbable and so filthy that they seem to have been hatched by street-walkers and sold to Dr. Ball for a dollar apiece. They are spread, too, in a way which makes one feel as if the jobbers and speculators who are trying to clutch the Presidency, are losing their hold on civilization itself. They actually sent their disgusting inventions to Governor Cleveland's sisters. They sent them a few days ago to the ladies who met him at a dinner party at the house of a leading citizen of Buffalo, on his last visit to that city. They distributed them some weeks ago among the girls who went in wagons to attend a Cleveland meeting in Illinois. They have flooded the parsonages all over the country with them, and have through them actually set Methodist and Baptist ministers in the West to telling their congregations that Governor Cleveland is excluded from all decent houses in the city of which he has long been and now is one of the most honored and trusted residents.

Party contests have never before reached so low a depth of degradation in this or any other country. In no other country has an appeal been made to the lewd, and vicious, and prurient to bring their crapulous minds and foul tongues to the decision of a great political controversy. But we repeat that the last resort of men who support a public liar and self-convicted jobber for the greatest of political trusts must needs be something unprecedented in its shamelessness. When once you, for any motive whatever, refuse to accept the evidence of a man's own letters that he is untruthful and dishonest, everything else becomes easy. "In for a pen-

ny in for a pound" has to be the motto of the mendacious man and his friends. But happily, in this case, they cannot work in secret like their candidate—there is nothing "confidential" about their operations; and assuredly they will find out on the first Tuesday in November what loathing the various channels in which they are now making themselves useful, inspire in the majority of the American people.

THE USE OF DEMOCRATS.

MANY good Republicans of the older generation, while feeling very strongly the force of the objections to Blaine, have so much dread of what they call bringing "the Democrats into power," that they cannot make up their minds to vote against him or to refrain from voting. We confess we have for this class of Blaine supporters a good deal of respect, when we compare it to the other class, who deny that there is either spot or blemish in their candidate. A man who acknowledges Blaine's badness, but thinks that, bad as he is, he is safer than anybody whom the Democrats would elect, is, we think, very much mistaken, but he may be perfectly honest. But the man, be he senator, judge, divine, or merchant, who gets up and says that he sees nothing wrong—no lies, no evasions, no proof of official misconduct—in Blaine's speeches and letters, can only be relieved from the charge of moral obliquity by attacking his sincerity. With him upright men can in this canvass have nothing that can be called discussion. Whether he sees nothing wrong in Blaine, or sees it, but pretends not to see it, any contention with him in the forum of morals would be vain, even though he preached to large congregations every Sunday.

But the people who dread the Democrats so much that, though they see Blaine as the Independents see him, are ready to take him, sooner than put the Government in Democratic hands, are in our minds the victims of a hallucination which we acknowledge to have a good deal of justification. There is no doubt there has been a time in American history when the Democrats might almost have been called public enemies, and when their possession of the Government might have led to its destruction. Where the older Republican errs is in supposing that in politics time brings no changes; that what was true of any body of men in the middle of the century is sure to remain true until its close, and that what was sound policy when a man was young is sure to remain sound policy until he is old. The Democratic party in its earlier days held some of the best political doctrine which American history has produced. It became dangerous through sympathy with a slaveholding and seceding South. The slaveholding and seceding South has utterly passed away. There is as little of it left as of the Holy Roman Empire. The Democrats who sympathized with it are mostly old or dead. The Union which saw the war of secession break out, is changed in all respects, moral, social, political, commercial, more than any country has ever changed before in half a century. To talk of the Democrats now as the same party as that which

tried to elect Breckinridge, is like talking of the English Tories of to-day as the same party which intrigued against the first two Georges for the restoration of the Stuarts.

Moreover, whatever we may think of the past of the Democratic party, we cannot overlook the fact that it now contains almost one-half of the American people. This is a tremendous fact which no rational man will overlook in considering his political duty at this crisis. The popular vote for Garfield in 1880 was 4,449,053. The vote for Hancock was 4,442,035. Garfield's popular majority was, therefore, just 7,018! Now, it is not unnatural that, to a man who remembers the war, the name "Democratic party" should be a name of ill omen. But can anything be more demoralizing, more destructive of real patriotism and political good sense, than to go on cultivating the belief that half the voting population of the United States are enemies of the country and unfit to govern it? This is what the French Legitimists think about the great majority of Frenchmen, but they differ from the older American Republicans only in the number whom their malediction covers. We for our part say unhesitatingly, that any man who thinks half the American people cannot be trusted with the conduct of the Government is himself a dangerous citizen, whose influence in politics is unwholesome as being in the highest degree hopeless and pessimistic, and whose removal to some other country would be a political gain.

Do we then think one party is just as good as another, and that it makes no difference which has possession of the Administration? By no means. We acknowledge fully that we believe the Republican voters at the North, taken in the mass, are superior to the Democrats in education and intelligence. The public credit and the execution of the laws are on the whole safer in their hands than in that of the Democrats, in spite of the silver craze and the recent legal-tender decision of the Republican Supreme Court. But on the other hand we believe that neither the Republican party nor any other party in any country is fit for perennial possession of power, or can fail to become in the long run a sink of corruption, if it has nothing to dread from the opposition. Party government, old Republicans are apt to forget, means government by one of two parties, not government by one party ever and only. A party in power which is in no danger of expulsion to make way for the other party, and which has succeeded in persuading the voters that it is itself the Government, and that its deposition would be a revolution, is probably one of the greatest curses inflicted on a free people, and is as sure sooner or later to develop Grantism or Blaineism as a rosebush to bear thorns. A party can no more be intrusted with irresponsible power than a single man, and a party which is sure not to be deprived of the administration, no matter how it abuses it, has irresponsible power of the worst sort. Therefore, if we had no other use for the Democratic party than to serve as an occasional alternate for the Republicans, it would still be necessary to the political health of the American people. It is Democratic weakness which has really produced Republican corruption, and which has finally led to the supreme audacity of nominating the

firm of James G. Blaine & Co. to fill the Presidential chair. The state of mind which makes Republicans, whether good or bad, whether Lincoln, Seward, and Chase, or Blaine, Elkins, and Clayton, the only proper custodians of the public honor and fortune, is in fact a diseased state of mind left behind by the war, and of which it is now, nineteen years after the last shot was fired, the duty of every American to rid himself. For the old, we know it is hard to do so, but age has its duties as well as its rights. It is entitled to its prejudices as long as they only minister to personal comfort; when they become fountains of public calamity it is the duty even of octogenarians to surrender them.

DECOY INVESTORS.

THE attention of the public has been a good deal drawn of recent years to the devices of speculators for marketing stock by means of getting well-known men, supposed to have influence of some kind, to make conditional subscriptions, they being, however, secured against loss by a secret agreement or guaranty in the event of the investment turning out unprofitable. Is such an agreement valid in law, or is it void as being a fraud upon the stockholders who buy their stock without any such guaranty, and without the knowledge that other stockholders are protected, while they are not, and in the full faith that all subscriptions are on the same terms? The answer is that in law, as in morals, such agreements are fraudulent and void. An interesting case has just been decided by Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, which illustrated the principles of law and morals applicable to secret agreements of this nature. The title of the case is Meyer vs. Thomas S. Blair and Thomas Struthers. It was brought upon an agreement made in 1873, when Messrs. Blair and Struthers undertook to place 6,000 shares of the Blair Iron and Steel Company upon the market. They got the plaintiff to take 600 of them, by giving him a secret guaranty that they would at a future time, in case he was dissatisfied with the purchase, take it off his hands.

Blair and Struthers began their work with a prospectus stating that "The capital stock of the Blair Iron and Steel Company is 25,000 shares of \$100 each—\$2,500,000. This capital has been paid up by the transfer of the patents for the Blair process, and the works at Greenwood, Twenty-third Ward of Pittsburgh, Pa., to the company (the deed for the Greenwood property to be made as soon as any empowering act can be obtained from the Pennsylvania Legislature, which we have bound ourselves to procure), and the whole stock of said company issued to us in payment thereof. We have agreed to place in the hands of General A. S. Diven, as trustee, 9,000 shares of this stock, to be used as working capital for the company, subject to the order of the Board of Trustees of said company, excepting \$50,000 of the proceeds thereof, first to be paid to us by the said trustee. The trustees of the company have with our consent ordered the sale of 6,000 of said shares for the purpose of raising a present working capital, and paying said \$50,000, the minimum price to be \$50 per share. And the said trustees, with the approbation of the Board of Trustees, now offer said 6,000 shares at said mini-

mum price of \$50 per share to be paid for as follows, viz.: One-third part thereof as soon as the whole 6,000 shares shall be subscribed for, and the remainder in such instalments as the Board of Trustees may call for the same for the purpose of the business, the certificates to be delivered when the whole shall be paid."

The subscription paper reads as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby subscribe to the number of shares set opposite to our names respectively, to be paid for according to the terms above set forth; but this subscription not to be binding until the whole 6,000 shares shall have been reliably subscribed for."

This subscription paper was signed by the plaintiff and by the other parties who subscribed for the 6,000 shares of the capital stock of the company. The question is, says Judge Lawrence, Can it justly be contended that the plaintiff was a reliable subscriber within the meaning of the subscription paper? It cannot.

The evidence showed that some of the other subscribers had an agreement with the defendants similar to that upon which it was brought, but it was also quite clear that several of the other subscribers did not receive any collateral agreement or guaranty, and that they did not know that such a guaranty had been given to the plaintiff or others. It would therefore appear, Judge Lawrence continues, that the agreement in question, in spirit and effect, stands upon the same principles as those which govern in the construction of composition agreements; and that the cases which hold that every agreement or arrangement, when a composition is made with creditors by which an advantage is secured to any one of the creditors that is withheld from the others, is a fraud upon the creditors from whom it is concealed (although it has never had, nor can have, the effect of depriving them of any portion of the amount which they had agreed to receive), must control this case. (See Breck vs. Cole, 4 Sand. Superior Court Reports, p. 79. Pinner vs. Higgins, 12 Abb. Pr. Rep., p. 334. Lawrence vs. Clark, 36 N. Y. Rep., p. 128.)

Finally,

"It is contended by the counsel for the plaintiff, that this case is not analogous to the cases referred to, because the agreement, which is the subject of this action, is entirely collateral, and was made with an outside party who was only indirectly interested in having the agreement carried out. I cannot adopt that view of the case. Blair and Struthers, in the transaction referred to, represented the company, and they recited in their prospectus that the whole capital stock had been issued to them and to Foster, in payment for the Blair process and the works at Greenwood. They made the agreement to place 9,000 shares of the stock in the hands of Mr. Diven, the trustee, and the trustees of the company, with their consent, had ordered the sale of the 6,000 shares in question. It seems to me that Blair and Struthers, then, should be regarded in the eye of the law as principals in the transaction, and that each subscriber to a portion of the 6,000 shares had a right to require that each one of his co-subscribers should be a reliable subscriber—that is, an absolute subscriber, not possessing a collateral guaranty from the very parties who had consented to place the 6,000 shares upon the market, that they would at a future time, in case such subscriber was dissatisfied with his purchase, take the same off his hands. At all events, I think that each subscriber was entitled to know that such a guaranty had been given, and that the concealment of such fact, from any or all of the subscribers, brings the case within the principles laid down by the authorities to which I have referred."

We have room for reference to only one or two of the numerous authorities which the Judge cites in support of his opinion. In Adams vs. Outhouse, 45 N. Y., p. 318, 322, Judge Allen, in delivering the opinion of the Court, in commenting upon the case of Bliss vs. Matteson, 45 N. Y., p. 22, states that "the case is authority for holding that the principles of Russell vs. Rogers, 10th Wend., 473, and kindred cases, apply to all cases within the reason of the rule, and absolutely disables every one acting with others in a matter of common interest, from securing to himself any particular profit or advantage over his associates by any secret or undisclosed agreement or understanding." (See also Blodgett vs. Merrill, 20 Vermont, p. 509.) In the case of the White Mountains Railroad Company vs. Eastman, 34 New Hampshire Rep., p. 124, it was held that "a secret agreement entered into between the directors of a railroad corporation and a subscriber for shares in its capital stock, that he may within a specified time reduce the number of shares thus subscribed for—the subscription being held out as bona fide for the full amount, in order to induce others to become subscribers—is void as a fraud upon the other subscribers, and the original subscription may be enforced for its full amount between the corporation and the subscriber."

In that case Sawyer, J., most clearly stated the principles which control cases of this description. At page 141 he says:

"It is the secret stipulation alone which operates in fraud of others, and upon that the law leaves the parties where they stand, declining to enforce it for the benefit of either; while, as to the other part of the contract, to enforce it between the parties is what is necessary to defeat their fraudulent purpose as to other innocent persons. That the proceeding is a fraud upon third persons is clear from the relation in which subscribers for stock in a corporation of this kind stand toward each other. In the subscription of each person, every other subscriber has a direct interest. Their respective subscriptions are contributions or advancements for a common object. The action of each in his subscription may be supposed to be influenced by that of the others, and every subscription to be based upon the ground that the others are what upon their face they purport to be. The fact that one man has bound himself to place a certain amount of his money upon the risk involved in the enterprise, is an inducement to others to venture in like manner. Seeing who are his associates and the extent of the liability which they have assumed, he regulates his own upon that consideration; and though in form and legal effect the contract of each is with the corporation, yet, among the subscribers themselves, it is to be regarded as an agreement with every other subscriber, to bear that proportion of the common burthen to which he professes to bind himself by the contract which he holds out to them, as his contract with the corporation. . . . The books abound with cases in which the principle is applied that a secret agreement between the parties to a contract, changing its character from what it ostensibly is to the prejudice of others collaterally interested, is a fraud on them, and therefore void even as between the parties themselves. (Jackson vs. Duchaire, 3 T. R., 551; Wayburt vs. Stanton, 4 Esp., 179.)"

Such is the law. It is additionally interesting just now from the fact that one of the candidates for the Presidency this year seems to have been concerned in a similar stock operation, at least according to his friend Mr. W. D. Lee's recent account of the transaction:

To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR: I have read the statement in the Evening Post of this date, signed by J. Henry Brooks, of Boston, with head lines, "Hocking Valley—Another Blaine Falsehood Exposed." In justice to Mr. Blaine I desire to say that his letter to the Hon. H. S. Bundy, dated Bar Harbor,

Me., July 22, set forth in said statement, is true. In 1880 I solicited Mr. Blaine, through the Hon. Thos. Ewing, my attorney, to subscribe for one share in what was styled the "Hope Furnace Tract Association," which he did, and for which he was to pay \$25,000. This subscription was made and paid upon the condition that if at the end of two years Mr. Blaine should decide not to take the one share, then, upon notice to that effect, I agreed to refund the amount paid with 6 per cent. interest, and the transaction should be regarded as a loan.

At the end of the two years Mr. Blaine notified me he preferred not to take the share, and demanded repayment of the money, which I promised to make and give him security.

The \$50,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Standard Coal and Iron Company delivered to Mr. Elkins by Mr. Brooks and receipted for by him on the 25th of May, 1882, as set forth in the statement of Brooks, were deposited by Mr. Brooks and myself as collateral security to secure the payment of the amount advanced or loaned to me by Mr. Blaine and for no other purpose, and are so held to-day.

The whole transaction was purely of a business character, fair on the part of Mr. Blaine in every respect, and satisfactory to myself.

W. D. LEE.

Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, September 30, 1884.

THE GERMAN SUGAR CRISIS.

THE crisis in the sugar-manufacturing districts—not only of Germany, but also of the neighboring countries—assumes daily a more and more threatening aspect. In Austria they already call it a "krach" (a word first used in 1873 in Vienna, and meaning an utter breakdown). In Bohemia the largest company is on the eve of bankruptcy, and the banks involved with it have to come to its assistance at the rate of nearly four millions of florins. Germany is not much better off. Several companies have already repudiated their contracts for beets, and must temporarily limit, if not stop, their business. Others will follow. In Poland and Russia, England and France, although partly from other causes, the same calamity is spreading rapidly, and millions on millions are being lost in the present condition of the overdone markets. There has seldom been a chapter of political economy so instructive as that on German protection of sugar. It seems as if the Government had tried to prove how much injury can be done to the most vital interests of the nation, without making itself felt for a long while. Besides a high protective duty, heavy drawbacks have contributed to force the sugar manufactured with hot-house heat. Whoever wishes to learn how *not* to do it, ought to study the Prussian financial policy in this respect. We can here only indicate the leading points in this compound of shortsightedness and error.

The duty on cane sugar was laid in Prussia when beet sugar first sprang into existence, and its manufacturers, on account of competition, demanded some protection of their interest. This duty, in the eyes of the Government, recommended itself for several reasons. Prussia was then a country still exhausted by former wars. Comparatively rich and fertile lands in the province of Saxony and the adjacent territory, in spite of rich harvests, did not clear enough profit by the mere cultivation of breadstuffs. They yielded more by the raising of beets for sugar manufacture, but the competition of colonial sugar was too powerful, and home industry required some consideration. The Government consequently not only granted the desired protection, but also a

bonus on exports. From the rich bottoms of the Elbe the beet-raising spread over the adjoining districts, and the sugar industry, on account of its large profits, soon became a dominant factor in the economical development of the country, and now leads in several eastern provinces, such as Posen, Prussia, parts of Pomerania, and some smaller States like Anhalt and Brunswick. In 1869, shortly before the proclamation of the Empire, and in 1883, the duty and the export bonus were fixed at the present rates.

In the history of legislation there is scarcely a more injudicious and unjust duty than the measure favoring the Prussian sugar manufacturers. First, a tax of 80 pfennigs (about 20 cents) is laid on the hundredweight of beets, from ten to ten and a half of which are required to manufacture a hundredweight of sugar, which thus pays an average tax of 8.40 marks (about \$2), while the duty on foreign sugar amounts to 15 marks. As long as the domestic manufacture was not equal to the home wants, by this protection it had a benefit of 6.60 marks per hundredweight, or of 6.6 pfennigs per pound, which the domestic consumer paid to the manufacturer. This profit is divided between the farmer who produces the beet and the manufacturer who makes the sugar. In beet-raising districts the producer nets about one mark per hundredweight of beets, which, when not employed in making sugar, hardly yields 70 pfennigs, so that the difference of 30 pfennigs forms a special benefit; and as an acre of beets regularly furnishes a harvest of 150 hundredweight, the farmer profits 45 marks by the protection. This extraordinary advantage explains the fact that on the establishment of a sugar manufactory the rent and profit of the neighboring acres rise in proportion. The greater part of the gain, however, flows into the pockets of the sugar manufacturers, especially in good years, in which the beets are rich in sugar. Not a few establishments, in spite of considerable writings-off, have for years declared dividends equal to 60, 70, and 90 per cent. of the capital invested, and in a single instance even 125 per cent.

Under these favorable circumstances the sugar interest of course largely expanded, and now Germany produces more than double the amount she consumes. The surplus, although at present at a standstill, of course has been exported, and will be exported as long as foreign markets will take it, the manufacturer obtaining, as we have said, a bonus of 9 marks (up to 1883 even 9.40 marks) for each hundredweight exported. As long, therefore, as foreign countries were customers of German sugar, manufacturers realized large profits, and more than the Government had had in view at the passage of the law. Owing to recent improvements in chemical and mechanical methods, the manufacturers have lately succeeded in separating from the molasses a great part of the crystalline sugar. Thus the gain from the beet is now considerably larger than formerly, for less than nine hundredweight of beets suffices to manufacture one hundredweight of sugar. Nine hundredweight of beets, as above stated, pays a tax of 7.20 marks, and the manufacturer at present receives 9 marks, by way of bonus, for one hundred pounds of

sugar exported; so that the Government makes him a present of 1.80 marks.

And here we will introduce some statistics taken from the publications of the official Statistical Bureau, and from an organ of the sugar manufacturers, *Die Deutsche Zucker-Industrie*. The former says that in the sugar season of 1883 to 1884 (August 1-July 31) the quantity of beets used for the manufacture of sugar did not rise, but that the export of sugar was much higher than in the two preceding years. The beets taxed in 1881-82 were in round numbers 125,000,000, in 1882-83 were 175,000,000, in 1883-84 were 178,000,000 hundredweight, while the export of sugar in the corresponding years amounted respectively to 6,000,000, 9,000,000, and 12,000,000. The taxes on beets which the Government received in the same years amounted to 100,000,000, 140,000,000 and 142,000,000, of marks. It paid, on the other hand, as a bonus on exports, in 1881-82 58,000,000, in 1882-83 89,000,000, in 1883-84 111,000,000. Its receipts from sugars, which were 42,000,000 in 1881-82, and 51,000,000 in 1882-83, were reduced in 1883-84 to 32,000,000 of marks; the revenue decreasing with the increase of the sugar export.

As instructive as the foregoing figures are those which specify the import and export of sugar for the last five years. (All sorts of sugar have been reduced to raw sugar.) In the season of

| | Were Imported. Double cwt. | Exported. Double cwt. |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1879-80 | 72,175 | 1,373,939 |
| 1880-1 | 66,681 | 2,972,151 |
| 1881-2 | 63,281 | 3,193,786 |
| 1882-3 | 72,198 | 4,789,809 |
| 1883-4 | 58,370 | 6,074,900 |

While the import of refined sugar was constantly decreasing, and that of the raw (colonial) sugar fluctuating, the exports of German sugar grew in almost gigantic proportions. If we take the season of 1879-80 as a basis, the increase of the following years rose to 116, 132, and 149 per cent., and in 1883-84 even to 342 per cent., and the present season of 1884-85 will bring a still larger extension.

All European markets are overdone, prices have fallen more than 50 per cent. within the last six months, and there is no prospect of an improvement. In Germany alone there are some twenty to thirty establishments which swell the amount of cheap offers without meeting with any demand. Has there ever been a protectionist who was satisfied with ever so high a duty when it was in his favor? They always cry for more, and call those who do not approve of their greediness enemies of national labor. One of the most impudent manifestations of this kind is the petition of the beet-planting farmers in the district of Glogau (Silesia), who ask a Government guarantee of three marks for every hundredweight of beets for the next three years. Although a tremendous crisis has been produced by the fault of the sugar manufacturers, who still cling to their bonus, these same men call upon the Government, which, in spite of its enormous contributions to their dividends, could not prevent the crisis, to intervene in their behalf and to pay about one-third more for the beets than they can at present realize otherwise.

The immense profits which within the last few years have been secured to the farmers

ought to have helped them through the present crisis; but they have spent their money as if the years of plenty would never come to an end. The rich manufacturers, instead of sharing with them the export bonus, stand behind them, and through them appeal to the Government's sympathy for the agricultural interest, in order to obtain their protection at the expense of the taxpayers and to enrich themselves afresh. Yet there is only one road to salvation, and that is to do away entirely with the export bonus and to reduce considerably the tax on beets. In this way sugar will become much cheaper and find readier markets. Five pounds' more consumption per head of the population would create an equilibrium between production and consumption; but of course the manufacturers will implore the Chancellor to maintain the present system, and the crisis will proceed. The German sugar manufacture, in consequence of the disproportion between the inland tax and the export bonus, has received an unhealthy and precarious stimulus. It will no longer do to fix the export duty at the same rate as the domestic taxation. In the present instance, even protectionists admit that the crisis is due to the bonus system, which alone has raised the production of sugar to an extraordinary degree. On the other hand, it has damaged the real interest of the national labor by preventing the manufacture of refined sugar, for which no bonus is paid, and by overdoing the world's markets with raw sugar which, if it were refined, would largely contribute toward strengthening the German manufacturing capacity and increasing the national wealth.

TELEPATHY.

THE Proceedings of the Society for Psychic Research, which have now reached their sixth number, represent a unique organization, whether we consider its constitution or its objects. Its President is Prof. Henry Sidgwick, of Cambridge, whose ethical publications are widely known, and who for many years has spent a great deal of time and money in visiting all sorts of people making supernatural claims, to test their power. Its Vice-President is Lord Rayleigh, and it has a council, honorary members, corresponding members, members, and associates, with a view, we presume, to providing in its periphery receptacles for people who are interested in the supernatural, but would not be desirable members of its controlling board. Among its members are Balfour Stewart, Edmund Gurney, and Professor Barrett, of Dublin; and nearly every class of professional men is represented. The objects of the Society, which have each been intrusted to special committees, are: 1, the influence of mind on mind apart from ordinary modes of perception; 2, hypnotism, mesmerism, clairvoyance; 3, a study of "sensitives" in the sense of Reichenbach; 4, apparitions at the moment of death, and haunted houses; 5, the physical phenomena of spiritualism; 6, a collection of all printed matter bearing on any of these subjects.

The publications of the Society have thus far been devoted, more than to any other subject, to the phenomenon of thought-transference upon varying methods somewhat like the following: A "sensitive" is blindfolded and seated at a table provided with paper and pencil, and constantly observed by a committee of trusty persons. A second committee take another person, who is to influence the sensitive, into another room, and

allow him to gaze at a rough drawing, as of a circle, triangle, horse, or often very complex figures. After fixing some drawing in his mind he is led back to the sensitive, and placed behind him. In the earlier experiments he was allowed to place his hand upon the head of the sensitive, but, later, was not allowed to touch him at all, but merely to stand a few feet behind him and concentrate his mind intently upon the figure he had seen. At length the sensitive takes up the pencil and reproduces something like the original drawing. Many facsimiles of the original and copies thus obtained are given side by side in the published Proceedings. In other experiments the agent held up objects selected at random by any one present and without a word or noise of any kind; the percipient, who was blindfolded, was able to describe it in many cases. Many other variations of experiments of this kind of thought-transference are reported, and seem to have become now connected in the mind of the committee with the phenomena of apparition at the instant of death, and with reported cases of effects produced on wives, and parents, and children at the instant of accidents to their relatives in distant lands. It is for this whole class of phenomena that the name "Telepathy"—being affected at a distance—is proposed.

That these classes of phenomena need investigation has long been admitted, but the feeling that trickery of the most subtle sort, and morbid nervous manifestation not yet understood—both liable to baffle the most careful experiments—were involved in them, has hitherto prevented any adequate study of them. Even the manifestations of hypnotism studied by the physiologists Heidenhain, Preyer, and others in Germany a few years ago, were pronounced by Du Bois-Reymond as *Psychosen*, and therefore, by a prime article of his scientific creed, outside the field of science. Even Helmholtz lately told a British physicist that if all his friends should assert the phenomena reported in the Proceedings of the Society for Psychic Research, and if then he were to see them all with his own eyes and with all the precautions he could devise, he would not believe them. If this is a scientific attitude of mind, then alas for science and its future. It, too, has become dogma with a fixed and changeless world of thought and is no longer accessible to larger possibilities. The question is, Can scientific men approach the subject from outside with the same reasonable hope of results by a careful use of their methods as in other fields of research? If one were dependent solely on professed mediums, who made their own conditions, investigation would be folly. If they allow us to make the conditions, submitting to some inconvenience in our laboratories, it is then a question of our experimental and observational acuteness, although even then it must not be forgotten that almost any man who will give years to a single trick can very often deceive the most skillful observer, who must be physiologist, physicist, and alienist in one.

The need of exploring this dark side of modern culture is very great. Here, more than in all other fields combined, superstition and every outgrown creed back to the lowest savagery flourish rankly all about us. The mental and moral energy, the strength and money, that are yearly lost to the work of ameliorating the condition of mankind—the influences centring here that are working against all that teachers of every grade and kind are striving for—cannot be estimated. In view of all these circumstances, which are now deeply impressing some of the most serious scientific men in several of the larger cities in the Eastern part of this country, it seems as if there might be an American Association that would stimulate fruitful work on at least one side of this vast field. Our country abounds with organ-

izations which are what Reichenbach would have termed "sensitives"—people of exquisitely nervous constitution, of variable moods and abnormally concentrative habit, on whom, wherever found, systematic observations as to the extreme limit of abnormally sharpened senses might be made. There is certainly a wide tract to be explored here before we can affirm anything confidently of these limits; and before these are determined it does not seem scientific to have recourse to explanations of extraordinary perceptions or thought-transference by means of ethereal vibrations, or spiritual agencies, or any other hypothesis of a natural or supernatural kind. If by such methods results are reached that compel presuppositions new to science, so be it, but let the object be to study abnormal psychoneural phenomena. Even if it should be found that impressions can be conveyed by other than sensuous means, it by no means follows, as some of the writers in the English Proceedings seem to infer, that distance is not a factor, and that cases of simultaneous impressions with continents intervening are made more plausible.

It is, of course, an obstacle to the proposed American Association that the necessary researches are very expensive and almost require an endowment fund. But money has, we understand, been abundantly forthcoming in England, and why should it not be here?

THE MUSEUM OF SAINT-GERMAIN.

PARIS, September 16.

I HAVE just returned from a visit to a museum of which I imagine few of our visitors to Paris know even the name, viz.: that containing the prehistoric collections and special Gallic antiquities at St.-Germain-en-Laye, a forty minutes' railway journey from Paris. It is certainly the most admirably arranged museum I have ever seen, and to an archaeologist or ethnologist it is certain to be of great interest—out of all proportion to its magnitude, indeed. It begins with the first indications of human existence, the burnt flints, which possibly denote the introduction of fire, but hardly, I am persuaded, any intentional operation on the stone itself through fire. But the prolonged action of fire as we see it in these examples can be attributed only to its employment for the use of man. From this, through the (in some cases) dubiously fractured flints, the series of the results of paleolithic as well as neolithic art, the gradations are perfectly shown by the finest degrees, finishing in polished stone lances of the most admirable workmanship, and so large and delicate in proportion that they seem to be really rather made for state and display than in view of any definite use. In a separate series are the specimens of art works, engraved or carved—bone, stone, etc.; then the bronze implements in immense variety and of wide range of provenance, some of them being the most remarkable for quality of metal and beauty of form that I have ever seen; one in particular, a small axe, keeping its fine cutting edge with almost the hardness of tempered steel.

The prehistoric collection contains contributions from all the countries thus far explored, and we can thus compare the beginnings of civilization in various quarters of the earth with those results which are most profitable in general anthropology. But the special value of the museum is, as might be expected, in the Gallic divisions, owing in great measure to the exact notation of all the conditions of discovery, the lack of record of which, on the spot and at the moment, has rendered of little value so many researches crowned with success, which might also have been important but for this failure. In this respect the excavations in France have been generally most admirable, and the series of bronze

and polished stone implements, catalogued in this museum, with all their circumstances of discovery, give us the outlines of ethnical history with a curious lucidity. Every specimen is marked, and all the finds are so preserved that the relation of each object to the others is clear. There is no confusion of provenance or priority, and this tabular arrangement, made with all the characteristic French clearness and largeness of generalization, gives the museum its value to the student of archaeology. There are especially, from the examination of the tomb series, certain most suggestive and surprising deductions to be made, viz.: that the period of copper implements, in France at least, is later than that of bronze; and that every advance in the conditions of civilization, as far as they are shown in these implements, was a sudden one and evidently due to an invasion of some more advanced race—the most perfect implements in every case coming from the earlier interments, while the successive deposits show a technique slowly degenerating in quality of material as well as skill of execution, as if the traditions were gradually becoming obscured and lost, when another advance comes on suddenly with a new invasion.

I have no intention of writing an essay on the development of civilization, but desire simply to call attention to the Museum of St.-Germain, which, in its system and clearness of grouping, for all purposes of instruction, shames both the Louvre and the British Museum. The series of hatchets, revealing all the minutest changes in form from improvements in the method of mounting, is curiously complete, and those of swords and lances very abundant—the swords showing, in one case which I noticed especially, the adaptation of the forms from those of the small-handed invading race to the uses of the large-handed and technically inferior race, which we may suppose to have finally absorbed and assimilated the invaders without learning all they brought of arts and manufactures.

There are models of the menhirs and dolmens which were the depositories of the implements in the various modes of interment; and the date of the beginning of that measure of respect for the abandoned body is shown to be of the second period, since no indication of interment either as burying or burning is discoverable in the first, all the tombs and tomb-finds belonging to the second and later periods. There are certain curious correspondences in the ornament and forms of various objects with objects found at Mykenæ by Doctor Schliemann, and these in France are supposed to date from not before the third or fourth century B. C. The engraved tombstones which were found above the graves at Mykenæ are very like similar stones of Gallic inhumations, and there are bronze swords inlaid with iron which are apparently the precursors of those found in the tombs at Mykenæ.

The museum follows French civilization down to the Carolingian epoch. M. Mortillet, the director, gave me a curious instance of the impositions which are inflicted on the museums by the dealers in antiquities, in the history of a celebrated Roman bronze horn, of admirable preservation, apparently, and of the form known from the ancient bas-reliefs—not unlike the French *cor de chasse*. This was sold to the late Emperor by Castellani, and given to the museum as an inestimable and unique treasure, and kept as such until some time since, when, in moving it, it fell to the floor, and, breaking in many pieces, was seen to be an ingenious falsification, made up of pieces of various bronze instruments and implements.

I hope I may be allowed to acknowledge publicly the extreme politeness and attention shown me by M. Mortillet, *fils*, the assistant keeper, who accompanied me through the museum, even

keeping it open long after the hour of closing, that my examination might not be cut short.

W. J. STILLMAN.

DOCTOR SCHLIEMANN'S EXCAVATIONS AT TIRYNS.

ATHENS, Sept. 13 (25), 1884.

TEN days ago I returned to Athens from a country-house near Tiryns, where I had spent the first half of September with my family. My morning and evening walks while there were particularly devoted to the ruins of that prehistoric city (with which I was acquainted, though in a different condition, from my former journeys in the Peloponnesus), and to observation of the works undertaken by Doctor Schliemann. Although the results of these excavations, begun in the middle of March last, and concluded, or, rather, interrupted, at the end of May, may be already known, in a general way, to the American public that cares for these things, through Schliemann's telegrams and reports, still it may not be without interest to hear also the voice of an impartial judge concerning them.

My honored friend Doctor Schliemann had, as early as August, 1876, made tentative excavations at Tiryns; that is to say, he had drawn a few trenches and sunk sundry shafts, with the result of finding terracottas, potsherds, and obsidian knives. In the shafts of the upper Acropolis he also laid bare house walls and aqueducts. But in making many pits Schliemann, at that time, without recognizing it, broke through the pavement mosaically constructed of cement and small stones, and three centimetres thick, of the prehistoric palace court now uncovered by him. This is the more surprising inasmuch as Alexander Rh. Rhangabé had already, in the first volume of his 'History of Ancient Art,' published in this city in Greek in 1865, written (p. 63): "On the northwest side of Tiryns, in the year 1832, Thiersch discovered a level floor of a hard white substance, showing the bases of columns nine feet apart. It is highly probable that these are the remains of the primitive palace of Proetus." I cite this passage in order thus publicly to claim for Thiersch and Rhangabé their rightful priority in this matter.

The base of the palace, which now lies before us in its entire extent, and which is all the more valuable to archaeology as furnishing the best commentary on the palaces described by Homer, was buried less than a metre deep. On the north side of the great court surrounded by porticoes lay, to use a modern expression, the throne chamber, whose roof was supported by four columns; west of this smaller chambers occurred, among which the bathroom (whose floor consisted of a single block of marble more than three metres long) is to our eyes most striking; east of this are grouped about a second, smaller court the women's quarters. In the middle of the south side of the great court stood the altar. No columnar tympana were found, and the pillars must consequently have been of wood; for had they been built up of stone or adobe, and covered with mastic, remnants must certainly have been found on the spot.

Let it not be inferred, however, from the wooden supports that this prehistoric palace must have represented an inferior stage of decorative art. On the contrary, painted stucco fragments have been found with lively coloring and beautiful ornamentation, such as we are already familiar with from Orchomenos, Spata, and Menidhi, and as were likewise found, though but scantily, in Mykenæ, which, to be sure, Schliemann, in his catalogue of the treasures of Mykenæ, regards as art productions of the Macedonian period. Especially worthy of admiration is a stucco fragment depicting a running bull with a clown

clinging to its neck, his legs "streaming" behind. While the walls, both inner and outer, were thus adorned with lively paintings, the sole of the great hall seems to have been formed of alabaster laminae some seventy-five centimetres broad and forty-five high, on which were large incised ornaments, into whose square and round channellings, for the sake of greater color brilliancy, pieces of a bluish vitreous substance had been fitted.

The citadel of Tiryns, as it is commonly called, lay "on a long, low, narrow rocky hill (*Felshügel*," according to Brandis; "on the westernmost of the rocky hills (*Felshügel*) which rise from the eastern side of the plain," according to Bursian; "on the lowest and flattest of those rocky heights (*Felshöhen*)," according to Schliemann. I think these descriptions are calculated to give an altogether false idea to the reader; for the fortress was situated not on the hill but in the plain, inasmuch as the foundations of the cyclopean circumvallation are almost on a level with the field which surrounds them, or in other words, their original bed. The highest part of the citadel rock is three or four metres lower than the palace pavement, which again is elevated scarcely twelve metres above the circumadjacent field. Moreover, the rocky base on which the lower Acropolis rests, with a N. N. W. extension, probably emerged scarcely more than a few metres above the primitive soil. The entire ground within the circumvallation has been shaped and levelled by human industry, yet not, as on the Acropolis of Athens, by evening off and smoothing the rock, but by substructions and a heaping up of stones and earth. (The substructions are plainly visible under the huge block of limestone that forms the floor of the bath, and in various other places.) For this reason, also, the southern half of the great palace court, and generally the entire southern portion of the upper citadel, have sunk considerably, seeing that precisely at this point the rocky base serving as the undersetting lay very deep. For the same reason, in consequence of two rains which occurred during my sojourn at Tiryns, the northerly portion also of the palace court sank in divers places, together with the pavement of many of the chambers.

So much for the nature of the ground and the results of the diggings. Concerning the latter we must assuredly await a trustworthy scientific account, after my friend Dr. Dörpfeld has elaborated the architectural part of the excavations, and Dr. Schliemann has availed himself of the competent assistance of Dr. Fabricius in interpreting the objects found. This coöperation, we trust, is an assurance that the tin basin (*Kreislergefäss*) which the laborers in 1876 used for drinking purposes till one of them dropped it down a shaft, and which, by the irony of fate, came to light again during the last excavations, will not figure in the forthcoming work on Tiryns as a silver double cup (Homer's *ἄργυρον ἀμφικύπελλον*).

If I am now called upon to express myself openly concerning the mode in which the excavations have been conducted, my judgment is by no means favorable. Friend Schliemann has dug over the whole upper and middle Acropolis, which, as I have already said, was covered with a debris nearly a metre in thickness. He made it very easy for himself, however, by merely dumping the rubbish on the cyclopean walls. To be sure, the Cultus-Ministry, with excessive compliance, finally permitted the stuff to be temporarily thrown down over the walls, after Dr. Schliemann had pledged himself by telegraph to remove it from the citadel at the conclusion of the excavations.

I think that respect for these walls ought to have restrained Dr. Schliemann from encumber-

ing them, or, if absolutely no other course was open, that he ought to have removed the rubbish as soon as possible. Has he, then, forgotten that in his book on Mykenæ he wrote: "In all antiquity the walls of Tiryns were looked upon as marvellous works; as such, Pausanias ranks them above the Pyramids of Egypt, and Homer expresses his admiration for them by the epithet *τετιχόσσω* (the well-walled-about)?" How could he, the unselfish enthusiast for prehistoric art, induce himself to cover up those cyclopean walls, which in his opinion are "the oldest monument in Greece," and to convert the low, narrow, 900 feet long citadel into a virtual railway embankment? And yet he terminates his excavations, lets the rubbish lie, and assures the Ministry that it has been removed!

I am greatly distressed by this impiety, which borders on vandalism, and God knows that it rendered my stay and walks in Tiryns disagreeable; and if this article vexes my friend, let him recognize in it my revenge for the vexation which he repeatedly caused me. But I am by no means the only person who passes this judgment on Schliemann's excavations at Tiryns; whoever spoke of them at Argos and Nauplia, expressed in bitter terms his indignation at them. And if the Cultus-Ministry intends, as I am informed, to prosecute Schliemann on account of them, it will only be doing its duty.

The total impression of the citadel will be permanently injured, even if the encircling walls and the mass of blocks of stone which for centuries have lain precipitated below and frame in the foot of the citadel, be sooner or later freed from the débris. For on the superficies of the blocks of stone which have been weathering for ages and grown gray, and now for some time have been covered by moist earth and perhaps already penetrated by it, there will, even after a removal that can hardly be complete, always remain strata which will markedly distinguish the long-covered mural remains from those left uncovered, and will make upon the eye the appearance of a disturbing interruption of the unity.

I said above that Schliemann had not concluded the excavations, but rather broken them off. For there remains to be explored not only the southernmost part of the Acropolis between and before the two galleries, which is now likewise covered with rubbish, and where an entrance must have been, provided the galleries subserved military purposes, but also the field round about it. Doctor Schliemann is convinced that the royal tombs of Tiryns "should be sought in the neighborhood of Nauplia." I think the example of Mykenæ might have taught him that he need not go so far abroad. It almost seems as if the non-turning-up of gold ornaments and vessels, which he had been accustomed to find in his previous diggings, had disgusted him with those at Tiryns. It will now be the task of the Greek Archaeological Society to effect the removal of the rubbish at Doctor Schliemann's cost, and then to bring the excavations to a proper end.

And the maintenance of the uncovered base of the palace? For this, in spite of his constant professions of enthusiasm for science, Doctor Schliemann appears to care not a farthing. I have pointed out above how the pavement of the court and of the various smaller chambers has already suffered after two rains and is sinking, and how here and there gaps exist. If that is to go on during the winter, it were to be wished that the rubbish might be thrown back, in order on the one hand to preserve the remains of the palace, and on the other to restore the cyclopean walls to view and to appreciation. However, it is to be hoped that the Archaeological Society will cause the entire upper Acropolis to be covered over as soon as possible.

Friend Schliemann could certainly make no

nobler use of the surplus revenue of his gigantic possessions, which he figures up with noteworthy modesty in his book on Ilios (he calculates for us in his Autobiography that in spite of all his outlay for excavations he is yet able to add 100,000 marks yearly to his capital), than to defray the expense of covering up the palace of King Proetus burnt in prehistoric times; then I too would let myself be persuaded that he digs "par pur amour pour la science," and forgive him the righteous anger which he has caused me by his burying the cyclopean walls of Tiryns under rubbish.

No offence! We will still be good friends! *Amicus Socrates, sed magis amica Veritas!*

DR. MICHAEL DEFFNER,
Librarian of the United National and University Library at Athens.

Correspondence.

MR. BLAINE AS A FINANCIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In all the discussions about Mr. Blaine's financial ventures one very striking point seems to have been quite overlooked. Those of his speculations which have come to light turned out disastrously, if the explanations given in his behalf are truthful. For instance, in the Little Rock matter he was a victim of the crafty Fisher, and not only made nothing but even took back bonds which his friends had bought on his advice. Again, the Hocking Valley business was most unfortunate in its results. The \$25,000 which he invested or loaned, as the case may be, he has nothing to show for except bonds to the nominal value of \$50,000, which he says he would gladly surrender to anybody who will reimburse him for his original outlay.

Notwithstanding these heavy losses, he is universally looked upon as a very rich man. The question naturally arises, where did all the money come from? How did he make all the money that he sank and all that he still has left? Of course, this is, in a measure, "private business," and it may seem indelicate to inquire too curiously concerning it: but the world has always taken an affectionate interest in its great financiers, and is never tired of hearing how the Barings and the Rothschilds, the Astors and the Vanderbilts, the Jay Goulds and the Mackeys, accumulated their immense fortunes. It has been hastily taken for granted that all the highways to wealth had been surveyed, and that in this department of human activity there was no room for pathfinders. But here comes a man who is not a banker nor a merchant, nor an "operator" in stocks, or grain, or pork, or real-estate, who has "struck" neither oil, nor gold, nor silver, who, so to speak, has never dealt in anything but patriotism, whose waking hours have been devoted to statesmanship and diplomacy, and who has, no doubt, sat up o' nights, thinking how he could best serve the commonwealth, and yet has amassed something more than a competence. Does it not seem that to crown the various benefits he has conferred on his age, such as his 'History,' etc., he should disclose his secret of making money? Of course, ordinary men could not hope to achieve such results as his genius has produced; still, he might help to smooth the road for many who now stagger under a heavy burden of poverty. Although it lacks not quite three weeks of the election, there is still time for at least a partial revelation of the marvel, especially as the Ohio election is said to have rendered any further anxiety on Mr. Blaine's part superfluous, and he could devote his whole time to this task, thereby

making a considerable difference in the number of votes cast for him.

A. T.
October 16, 1884.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It is curious how much trouble the Blaine men find in agreeing upon any theory which will explain their chief's railroad transactions. One would think that all they need do is to apply to him for the facts in the case, and simply state these; but he unkindly keeps his mouth shut and leaves them to make out for themselves the best explanation they can. This they loyally do, only the results do not correspond with one another, or with the facts. First came Mr. William Walter Phelps with his statement that Mr. Blaine bought a block of securities—"first-mortgage bonds, second-mortgage bonds, and stock"—sold the first and third at the price of the whole, and kept the second-mortgage bonds as profit. A very pretty theory, only that it is directly contradicted by the memorandum in the Mulligan papers, which says not a word of second-mortgage bonds, but makes his profit to consist in land bonds—share for share for all he had disposed of as an agent—and a bonus of \$32,500 first-mortgage bonds.

Now comes Rev. Mr. Goodenow, in a long paper upon "Mr. Blaine's Noble Course through the Little Rock Transactions," in the *Boston Journal* (of October 4), and works out for himself a new theory, which has the merit of appearing to account for the bonus here described. Mr. Goodenow's theory is that Mr. Blaine's purchase consisted of \$162,500 first-mortgage bonds, at a wholesale rate of 80 per cent.; that of these he sold \$130,000 at their face value, thus getting his money back, and retained the \$32,500 as his profit, besides the extra bonus of \$130,000 land bonds. This, too, is a very neat theory; unfortunately, it likewise is directly contradicted by the documents, as well as by Mr. Blaine's speech of April 24, 1876, and his draft of a letter sent to Mr. Fisher the same month. In both of these last it is positively asserted that whatever he bought he bought at the market rate, while Mr. Goodenow ingeniously declares that he bought them at 80 per cent. And the contract with Mr. Fisher shows clearly that, instead of buying a lot of securities on his own account, and then selling a portion on speculation—as both Mr. Phelps and Mr. Goodenow assert—he acted as agent, negotiating for the sale of \$130,000 to "A. & P. Coburn and sundry other parties," and taking his pay in the securities described.

Now let somebody else try his hand at an explanation.

A.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF "BUG."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A correspondent in your last issue inquires the origin of the word "bug" as applied to lighthouses. To one who has always been used from childhood to calling fireflies "lightning-bugs," and knows that this name is common in New England, the name presents no mystery. I may, of course, be wrong, and the name may have originated otherwise; but it seems to me most probable that the resemblance of an intermittent light to the fitful flashes from these "lightning-bugs" has caused the fanciful term to be applied.—Truly yours,

F. M.

HARTFORD, CONN., October 17, 1884.

Notes.

THE second printed volume of the Archives of the State of Maryland is now ready for publication, a completed copy having been laid before

the Maryland Historical Society at its regular meeting, October 13. It has been carried through the press by the same committee who superintended the first volume, Messrs. B. T. Johnson, H. Stockbridge, and J. W. M. Lee, and the editorial work has been performed by Dr. Wm. Hand Browne, who edited the earlier volume. There has been no change in the plan or the typography. The period covered extends from 1666 to 1676, and the record is simply that of the assemblies held between those years. By the indexes all important subjects may readily be found. Work like this is rarely appreciated as it deserves. Patience, accuracy, and expertness in deciphering antiquated and often almost illegible manuscripts are constantly required. The society under whose auspices this work is done, and the Legislature which has provided the pecuniary support for the undertaking, are fortunate in having secured as the directors of the publication men who have the right idea of what such work should be.

Delbrück's 'Introduction to the Study of Language,' translated by Edward Channing, is in the press of Ginn, Heath & Co.

Mr. Ainger's edition of Lamb's 'Miscellaneous Essays and Poems' will be published at once by Macmillan & Co. of London and simultaneously in New York by A. C. Armstrong & Son. It will contain all Lamb's miscellaneous writings that he had himself selected for preservation in a permanent form, and whatever else in the shape of new materials Mr. Ainger has derived from Lamb's annotations to George Wither, his interleaved copy of which is now in the possession of Mr. Swinburne. This edition will also contain quotations from several unpublished letters of Lamb, in various hands.

Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, London, will print in a limited edition of 250 copies, for subscribers only, 'The Princess of Wales,' an illustrated monograph by Mrs. Herbert Jones. Eleven of the fifteen plates will be facsimile reproductions of exquisite miniatures.

The Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society has been established for the translation and publication, with explanatory notes, of the curious records of pilgrimages which begin with the unknown Pilgrim of Bordeaux, and follow in almost unbroken line to the present day. The publications are sent to subscribers (at \$5.00) only, and the first number has been already issued.

Mr. Austin Dobson's 'Thomas Bewick and His Pupils' (Boston: Osgood) will be recognized by readers of the *Century* as composed chiefly of two articles contributed to that magazine in 1881-2. What the exigencies of space then compelled the writer to omit he has now restored, with especial advantage in the case of Bewick's brother John. He has also made numerous amendments in facts and in style, enlarging his literary embellishments, and at the same time multiplying his illustrative woodcuts till they now number nearly one hundred. Several of these were derived from *Harper's Magazine* for September, 1878, and it is a pity that from the same source were not also procured the excellent "process" plates of the vignettes on pp. 122, 123, instead of using the recut blocks originally published in Jackson & Chatto's treatise, of which the inferiority (and injustice to Bewick & Clennell) is apparent at a glance. Mr. Dobson's work is a substantial addition to the history of wood-engraving, and may also take its place among the most attractive holiday books of the season.

For the same publishers Mr. W. J. Rolfe has edited 'Select Poems of Alfred Lord Tennyson,' with notes for school use. A peculiar hardship is related in the preface. Miss Peabody, afterwards Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne, made a Flaxmanesque drawing to illustrate a description in

the "Lady of Shalott," as given in the edition of 1832. The poet subsequently, with the same indifference to remote consequences which marks the protectionist legislator, altered the description and deprived the design of its excuse for being.

A compact and fairly handsome edition of the Complete Works of Burns, following that edited by Alexander Smith, has been issued with illustrations, gilt edges, and showy binding, by T. Y. Crowell & Co. The paper is thin, and the print necessarily small, but entirely legible.

'My Farm at Edgewood' comes to us from Charles Scribner's Sons in the uniform series of the works of Donald G. Mitchell.

That clever designer, Mr. A. B. Frost, we prefer in his serious work, to which one may look for some of the best studies of American characteristics. His comic venture in 'Stuff and Nonsense' (Chas. Scribner's Sons) will not add to his reputation. Mr. Frost's humor is not original, and the grade of it is not high. Violent exaggeration soon tires in art as in language.

In the two pretty volumes issued by White, Stokes & Allen, viz.: 'The Poems of Frederick Locker' and Mr. Locker's 'Lyra Elegantiarum,' the book-buyer may possess a collection of *vers de société* sufficient to supply his reasonable needs, but in which Mr. Locker himself (in his special volume) is the only living writer represented. The first-named is the better-made book.

Parts 8 and 9 of Stormonth's 'Dictionary of the English Language,' in Harper's Franklin Square Library series, carry this work on to *interfere*, and hence nearly to the half-way point.

Mr. W. M. Griswold puts forth another edition of his Q. P. Index, No. 13, the so-called 'Index to Essays' (in History, Biography, Literature, Society, and Travel). He has revised his key, which was not found clear in practice, and he has taken the opportunity to add a few errata, these being printed in red ink, and the key in red, for the sake of distinguishing the present from the earlier edition.

Our school-books commonly steer clear of controverted topics in our recent politics, and it is refreshing to meet with a very candid characterization of our "seventh period" in 'A Thousand Questions on American History' (Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen). The period in question was that of reconstruction. As usual in such manuals, the anti-slavery agitation is very inadequately treated; and, in the six lines given to it, *Queen Lovejoy* is made to undergo the fate of his brother, the martyr of Alton.

In the *Magazine of American History* for October, Mr. James Schouler discusses the relations of Monroe and Jackson growing out of the latter's unwarranted capture of the Spanish posts in Florida during the Seminole war. The so-called Rhea letter of 1831, intended to prove that Monroe granted the authority for this act, Mr. Schouler concludes to have been a fabrication by Rhea and other Jackson men for use in the quarrel with Calhoun. Articles of this sort would be welcome if more frequent in the *Magazine*. Among the original documents is a very characteristic letter from Governor Sam Houston, in response (January 2, 1861) to overtures from Alabama to join in secession. Houston was reluctant, and offered many cogent reasons against precipitancy, insisting that Texas was not to be dragooned into leaving the Union or joining "a confederacy which may be broken and destroyed at any moment by the caprice or dissatisfaction of one of its members."

The contents of the September *Antiquary* are for the most part of no very solid character: an article upon the Griffin, by Mr. Peacock; the Adelphi and its Site (Part III.), by Mr. Wheatley; Lanarkshire Folk-lore, by Mr. Black; a useful genealogical paper upon the Nevills of Raby

(Part I.), by Mr. Wake, and two or three others. The one of most interest to American readers is that by W. Carew Hazlitt, upon the visit of his great-grandfather, Rev. William Hazlitt (father of the writer of the same name), in 1783. Mr. Hazlitt, a Unitarian minister, came to this country with his family in the ship which brought the news of the treaty of peace, and remained about four years; the account of the visit was written by his daughter Margaret. The party came with the expectation, cherished by so many emigrants in those days, of finding "an ideal terrestrial paradise, . . . a perfect land, where no tyrants were to rule, no bigots to hate and persecute their brethren, no intrigues to feed the flame of discord and fill the land with woe." So far as appears from the present extract (it is to be continued), they were not dissatisfied with what they found, and Mr. Hazlitt was well received. "I cannot help remarking," Miss Hazlitt writes, "how strange it seems that my father, who openly preached the doctrine of the Divine Unity from Maryland to Kennebec, should have been so entirely overlooked, and the whole work ascribed to Dr. Priestley, who went there so many years after him. But it is so!" The family found a home at last at Weymouth, Mass., near to the Quineys, to whom they were related in some way, and here the close of the article leaves them.

A little document which will surely survive the political campaign that has evoked it is Mr. David A. Wells's 'Primer of Tariff Reform,' published by the New York State Revenue Reform League at 39 Nassau Street. It is in the form of question and answer, the following being the answer to the question if our protective policy has secured high wages: "No; and the proof is, that wages are the highest in the United States—absolutely and in comparison with the Old World rates—in those industries which do not have, or confessedly do not need, protection." Illustrations follow.

Mr. J. Parker Norris finishes his valuable series of articles on "The Portraits of Shakspeare" in *Shakspeariana* for September. He ends with the Ward statue in Central Park.

A bibliography of the "Dies Ira" of Thomas de Celano is begun in the October Bulletin of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, by Mr. John Edmunds, librarian. The references are chiefly to works in English.

Every one who has a large correspondence must have noticed that type-writers are gradually coming into very general use. Most of these, however, are worked by pressing knobs, which is fatiguing. But news comes from Berlin that a Herr H. Noth has succeeded in making a writer in which it is only necessary to move a needle around a quadrant on which are marked the letters of the alphabet, as in some old-fashioned telegraphic machines.

The Bibliothèque Professionnelle d'Art et d'Industrie, made possible by M. Formey's legacy of 200,000 francs, has been organized. About 500 works have been purchased at a cost of 25,000 francs. The Paris municipal libraries have already introduced the innovation of lending pieces of music; this library goes further, and has bought a considerable number of drawings and engravings with the intention of lending them out.

Habent sua fata libelli. Book rarities are not always good investments. The magnificent illuminated manuscript 'Chroniques de Normandie,' which six years ago brought 51,000 francs at the Firmin-Didot sale, was knocked down recently at London for £980, less than half as much.

Stonehenge is paralleled in the Sahara. Captain Bernard, one of the survivors of the Flatters expedition, relates that he found monuments of

huge untrimmed stones in the form of enclosures and of alleys, also tumuli and dolmens. He supposes them to be tombs.

Those who are fond of setting on the genealogical sleuth-hounds or of tracing literary genealogies, will find it worth their while to look into an old French poem of the thirteenth century, called 'Li Dis dou Vrai Aniel,' just edited in Germany for the second time by A. Tobler. There they will find the undoubted original of the celebrated story of 'The Three Rings,' which Lessing, in his 'Nathan der Weise,' has made so effective. The same allegorical application to the three world-religions, Jewish, Mohammedan, and Christian, that Lessing makes is made by the unknown poet. So true it is that there is nothing new under the (literary) sun.

F. W. Christern has received from Frederik Muller & Co., Amsterdam, a catalogue of engravings, ancient and modern, from the collection of M. E. W. Van Nest, to be sold by this house on November 25 and 26; and a still more curious document from the same source: "Catalogue d'une Collection unique de Dessins, Gravures, et Eaux-Fortes composés ou exécutés par des Femmes." No other special catalogue of the works of female artists, say the eminent Dutch bibliographers and booksellers, is known to them; and they show why, in this age of the emancipation of woman, such a collection is eminently proper, and why the friends of the sex that is struggling for its rights and its just recognition should buy the present collection *en bloc*. To this worthy object we cheerfully lend the publicity of our columns. Royalty and nobility figure in these 912 numbers along with the striking number of daughters, sisters, and wives of celebrated masters. "What a theme for a zealous disciple of Darwin is this hereditary faculty in the graphic arts!" The sale will be kept open till January 1, 1885.

—Three of the sheets in the great folio 'Atlas of New Jersey,' prepared under the auspices of the Geological Survey of that State, have now been issued. These are numbered 3 (Central Highlands), 4 (Northeastern Highlands), and 7 (Northeastern Red Sandstone), respectively, and delineate the major part of the State north of the parallel of 40° 30', or, in other words, the glacial district. Three more, Nos. 2 (Southwestern Highlands), 6 (Central Red Sandstone), and 16 (Egg Harbor), will be printed before the close of the year, Nos. 2 and 6 covering the gaps in the series now under our eyes. The total number is to be seventeen, which are skilfully overlapped so that no region suffers by being just on the border; and such are the necessities of the case that the cities of New York and Brooklyn, Easton, Philadelphia, and Wilmington, though lying, of course, out of bounds, are embraced in the scheme. That is to say, this Atlas will describe a territory peopled by some five millions of inhabitants. The uniform scale is one mile to the inch, which allows all the main roads to be set down, as well as the contour lines of the topography, with the heights annexed. The execution of these maps (by Julius Bien & Co.) is beyond praise, and not only represents the highest state of the cartographical art of the country, but will compare with the work which issues from any of the great Continental establishments. Nor do we need to insist on the utility of this Atlas, which, so far as the physical features are concerned, is finished for all time, and will serve as a basis for periodical revisions to keep pace with the political and economic changes. Its missionary potency also seems to us very great. Those States whose area is relatively small, like New Jersey's, and which, being on the seaboard, have the assistance of the United States Coast Survey in the most difficult portion of their mapping, would, we

are sure, if this Atlas were shown to their legislators, soon be engaged in a similar undertaking. They would find an additional inducement (if they could imitate it) in the inexpensiveness of the conduct of the Geologic Survey to the State of New Jersey.

—Sir William Thomson has just closed an interesting course of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University, the object of which was to discuss the possibility of placing the wave theory of light on a more satisfactory basis. The first portion of each lecture was devoted to the theory of elastic solids, the second to the dynamics of a working model of a molecule—a heavy-weighted nucleus made sensitive to the vibrations of the ether by successive elastic atmospheres. Of Sir William Thomson's contributions to molecular physics, none have been more striking than his skilful realizations of mathematical formulæ by the construction of working models. He is himself of the opinion that any theory of the intimate constitution of matter has never been properly conceived until it has been put into action on a visible scale: that Cauchy, for instance, would never have supposed that there is a definite relation between compressibility and rigidity in solids if he had been perfectly familiar with the properties of jelly.

—Sylvester, Cayley, and Sir William Thomson, the three great English names in mathematics and mathematical physics, have now within a few years manifested themselves in person to American audiences. They might furnish the scientific observer with material for an interesting study of the man of genius as a teacher. Professor Sylvester and Sir William Thomson are both full of enthusiasm, and both penetrated with a burning desire to put their hearers in possession of the knowledge with which they are overflowing. Sylvester and Cayley are careful to make easy the reception of new ideas by frequent repetition of the meaning of their terms and symbols. Sir William Thomson did not wound the feelings of his audience by explaining the phenomenon of anomalous dispersion, although he confessed that he was himself unaware of its existence a few years ago. All three are distinguished from the ordinary lecturer by the absence of bookishness, by a power of fresh and vivid presentation which one may naturally expect from a man who speaks on a subject which is largely his own creation. Sylvester is the most unequal—perhaps the most stimulating as well as enjoyable when full of triumph and enthusiasm, and the least so when uninspired by fresh achievement. Cayley is the most even and methodical; nothing ruffles the serenity of his steady progress, either in exposition or in research. Sir William Thomson has in the highest degree the power of putting himself *en rapport* with his hearers—of making them, as he has said, his coefficients in the work before him. His numerous mechanical inventions show the practical bent of his mind. All three are splendid examples of the frank kindness, the desire to lend a friendly helping hand to all with whom they come in contact, which are so much the secret of the English charm of manner.

—It is not impossible that the scientific world and the world at large may have been somewhat hasty in accepting Doctor Koch's interpretation of the nature of choleraic disease. That the affection is in some way connected with an undue development in the system of micro-organisms, there seems to be no reason to doubt (though, perhaps, absolute proof on this point is still wanting); but whether that form of organism designated the "comma-shaped bacillus" is actually at the bottom of the disorder, as has been asserted by the eminent German investigator, or not, may still be considered an open question. All of

Doctor Koch's researches, as well as those which follow his, show conclusively that this "comma-shaped bacillus" is present, in greater or less abundance, in practically all true cases of cholera; and, further, that the same form is recognizable in cholera subjects so far removed from each other as Egypt and India. On the other hand, it has been alleged that no bacilli of the description here referred to have ever been detected in cases other than those of cholera. From these premises it would appear impossible to draw any conclusion but that which has been reached by Doctor Koch. In a recent communication (September 25) to *Nature*, however, Surgeon-Major T. R. Lewis, Assistant Professor of Pathology in the English Army Medical School, while confirming the results of Koch's investigations in so far as they pertain to the universality of the comma-shaped bacillus in all true cases of cholera, essays to show, and apparently with good reason, that the conclusion reached is not necessarily a legitimate one, inasmuch as his own observations prove the existence, even in large quantities, of the same micro-organism in the secretions of the mouth and fauces of the normally healthy subject. Therefore, it is contended, the cholera process may in some manner merely promote the development of the bacilli, rather than that these last should be the actual *materies morbi*. Doctor Lewis, whose experience extends over a period of upward of fifteen years, can ask respectful consideration of his investigations, and doubtless many will be found to follow him in regarding the "comma-like bacilli found in cholera, to which such virulent properties have been ascribed," as "identical in their nature with those ordinarily present in the saliva, until it has been clearly demonstrated that they are physiologically different."

—Signor Tommasi-Crudeli, member of the Italian Parliament and professor of hygiene in the Roman University, sent a letter last month to the *Popolo Romano*, protesting against quarantines. It has now only an historical interest, for the quarantines have been given up. He declares that on land they were proved utterly useless in the great epidemic of cholera that ravaged Europe from 1830 to 1838. They only stop the well-to-do; the poor, who are most likely to have the cholera, are never kept out by them, for as they travel on foot they easily evade all the cordons. The unfortunate travellers who are detained are herded together for five or seven days, and if by chance any one of them is infected they all become; they may all get the seeds of the disease and be released just in time to propagate it wherever they go. The real prophylactic is a good sanitary condition of cities. A few hundred Italians fled home from Marseilles and Toulon. The Government did what it could to keep them out; but they and the cholera entered, and in Naples people died by hundreds daily, because everything there favored the spread of the disease. Thousands of Frenchmen fled from the same cities throughout France, and yet the cholera did not get a foothold anywhere, because France was comparatively clean. One of the absurd results of the system was that the International Congress at Copenhagen was not attended by the official deputies from Italy, because the Italians, on their return, though they were to come from a country that was free from the scourge and would have passed through countries equally free, would have been compelled before they could reënter their own country, in which the disease was raging, to spend a week in infected lazarettos, where they ran great risk of catching the disease. The professor says that such folly has made his countrymen the laughing-stock of Europe, and the panic from which it proceeds has given additional power to the cholera.

—A discussion has arisen as to the low condition of local historical societies in France and Germany, and the remedies for it. The reader has no doubt seen an historical and philosophical museum in a New England country town or small seaport—a few Indian relics, dusty; a few curious stones, dried plants, stuffed birds or animals, and, at the seaport, some East Indian curiosities, likewise dusty. Now and then a stranger is brought in to see them, but the inhabitants of the town have long since lost their interest in the collection. Such a museum is typical of the small historical societies of the French provinces. Herr Haag, in his 'Die Territorial-Geschichte und ihre Berechtigung' (Gotha, 1882), and Herr G. Bossert, in 'Die historischen Vereine vor dem Tribunal der Wissenschaft' (Heilbronn, 1883), and M. Stein, in 'Le Congrès des Sociétés Savantes' (Lyons, 1884), state the difficulty, and M. Stein proposes to remedy it by putting them under the direction of the Comité des Travaux Historiques—a truly French remedy, centralization. M. Bourm, in *Polybiblion*, however, sees more hope in the influence of the accomplished scholars whom the École des Chartes is sending out to become departmental archivists. They are trained in a scientific method; they are young and enthusiastic; they will stir up a spirit of research, and keep alive the interest in the history of their neighborhoods. This seems to us a very judicious combination of centralization and localization.

—American students of Germanic philology at Bonn in 1870 will remember a certain touching and venerable figure that used to appear on the streets at stated intervals every afternoon, led by an elderly lady, the two seeming to be out for the purpose of breathing the delightful air of the Rhine and answering the innumerable greetings which a friendly acquaintance showered right and left on them. The old man in the cap, almost blind, but with an expression of benignity on his face as unmistakable as its intelligence, was the great Germanist Friedrich Diez, a man of world-wide celebrity, no less famed as an authority in Romance philology and general South-European linguistics. Diez was then fast approaching the termination of his busy and epoch-making career. His great 'Grammar of the Romance Languages' had been published; his 'Dictionary of the Romance Languages' had long been in the hands of scholars; and nothing more seemed possible to be expected from his expiring pen. It was forgotten—only temporarily, however—that Diez had been an active contributor to the numerous philological journals of his day, and that many of these essays, careful, erudite, and thorough, had stirred the scholarly world of Germany, and given new depth to criticism in the many departments which they touched. Twenty-four of these essays and reviews have now been collected and republished in admirable form by a loving disciple of the master ('Friedrich Diez: Kleinere Arbeiten und Rezensionen; herausgegeben von H. Breymann,' Munich). Here we have the noteworthy review of Bekker's edition of the Provençal 'Fierabras,' the essays on Spanish poetry, and the remarkable review of Faber's 'Floresta,' in which Diez strikingly formulates the principles of treatment which must govern the historian of a nation's antique poetry. He had already spoken of the work of translation as "eine heilige Arbeit" and laid down its principles—principles which he not only enunciated clearly, but practised conscientiously in his own numerous translations from the Spanish, Provençal, and English. Animated and poetic renderings into German of Byron's "Cor-sair" and "Lara" are added as an appendix to the volume, the romantic story of the Louisiana pirate Lafitte being given in a note in illustra-

tion of a print in the former. The immense intellectual activity of the professor is shown in another appendix, where a bewildering *Uebersicht* of his courses of lectures is given.

—Dr. F. X. von Neumann-Spallart's *Uebersichten der Weltwirtschaft* (Stuttgart: Julius Maier) is an extremely useful annual of industrial statistics. It has hitherto been almost unknown in America, but is likely to be more extensively used as its merits become appreciated. It differs from works like the *Almanach de Gotha* or the *Statesman's Year Book* in several respects. First, it confines itself exclusively to industrial statistics, and is thus able to present these in much greater fulness without making the book too large, or the print too small. Second, it is arranged by branches of industry instead of by countries. This does not make it any easier to find individual facts, but it makes it very much easier to find groups of facts and draw comparisons between them. It also makes it possible to do justice to matters of international development. Third, it does not confine itself to statistics of one or two years only, but often gives them for a series of years; so that we can see not merely where the strength now is, but also where the growth is most marked. In some of these respects it is not unlike the works of Mr. Mulhall; but it is incomparably fuller and more scientific. Mulhall aims to make an entertaining book for the general reader; Neumann aims to make a serviceable and trustworthy book of reference.

—That Neumann has met a real want may be inferred from the way his book has grown to what it is now. For some years it was simply one among a number of essays in Behm's *Geographisches Jahrbuch*. About seven years ago it appeared for the first time as an independent book of some 200 pages. Each successive number has been fuller as well as better than its predecessor, and we now have a volume of nearly 500 pages. Seventy of these are devoted to an account of the more general industrial conditions, dealing with trade as a whole; with prices, wages, and interest; with failures, strikes, and emigration; and other similar statistics. Eighty pages are then devoted to the production and movement of grain; followed by much shorter accounts concerning meat, sugar, and a variety of other articles of consumption, and also concerning coal, iron, cotton, wool, and other materials of manufacture. These statistics of production occupy about half the book. Then we have sixty pages devoted to the precious metals, money, and its substitutes; and seventy pages devoted to the means of communication—post-office, telegraph, shipping, and, above all, railroads. The indexes are short but serviceable. Not the least valuable thing about the book is its frequent reference to authorities where the matters in question are treated more in detail. These authorities are of the most varied description. In his American work Neumann seems equally familiar with the *Financial Chronicle* and with Poor's 'Manual,' with the Reports of the Department of Agriculture and with those of the Bureau of Statistics. The title-page offers an example of praiseworthy candor. The volume just issued only purports to cover the "Year 1881-'82, with many references to the year 1883." Practically, however, its statistics come down about as late as what we are likely to find six months hence in the year-books for 1885. For detailed criticism we have no space. We cannot fairly expect that a book of this scope should satisfy us in every particular. We may well be content to find so many merits and so few defects.

—Buddhist missions from India to China began as early as the first century of our era.

Many pious translators labored to set forth the doctrines of Buddhism to the Celestials in their own tongue. And, on the other hand, there journeyed to the land of Buddha many Chinese pilgrims, most famous of whom were Fa-hian (400-415) and Hsien-tsang (629-645). The latter's travels have been translated from Chinese into French by Stanislas Julien. Hsien-tsang tells us that he carried back from India 657 works. It was the publication of his travels, thirty years ago, that suggested to Professor Wilson, of Oxford, the possibility of finding some of these ancient Sanskrit manuscripts in China. Although Wilson's efforts were unsuccessful, there is reason to hope that some of these old books may yet be discovered. Buddhism became the established religion of Japan about 600 A. D., and was received not directly from China, but from Corea, which had been converted a couple of hundred years before. Afterward, Japanese students went to China and received instruction from the renowned Hsien-tsang and others, and we hear of Japanese who were not only good Chinese scholars, but good Sanskrit scholars as well. Now, some ten or twelve centuries later, it happens that young Japanese students go, not to China, but to Oxford, to learn Sanskrit and Pali. Among Prof. F. M. Müller's students some five years ago was a young priest of a Buddhist monastery near Kioto, Mr. Bunyiu Nanjio. Through his aid Müller has obtained several interesting Buddhist Sanskrit texts from Japan. The first was the chapter about The Happy Land (*sukhavatī*), and was published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* in April, 1880. Meantime Müller came upon evidence that Sanskrit Buddhist books, written on palm-leaves, existed as late as 1727 in Horiuzhi, a monastery founded near the beginning of the seventh century. Search was made by Mr. Nanjio's fellow-priests, and in June, 1880, they found two palm-leaves containing a very ancient Sanskrit manuscript. These palm-leaves had been in the monastery of Horiuzhi since A. D. 600. The manuscript is therefore, as far as we know, the oldest Sanskrit manuscript in existence. This is now published in the third part of the first volume of the 'Anecdota Oxoniensia,' Aryan series, by Müller and Nanjio (Oxford: Clarendon Press). The full history of the discovery was given in the first part. Inasmuch as these leaves are the earliest specimens of any Sanskrit alphabet applied to literary purposes, their chief interest is palaeographical, and they are accordingly reproduced with perfect exactness in autotypes, as well as in several facsimiles. The principal content of the leaves is a well-known Buddhist tract called 'The Quintessence of the Perfection of Wisdom.' In itself it is of little interest to the layman; but that scholars of the extreme Orient should join hands with Western scholars in investigating the history, antiquities, and religion of the Far East is certainly nothing less than a sign of the times, which promises great things for the future. Mr. Nanjio has recently returned to Kioto, and it is hoped that he and the friends whom his example may influence will do much to throw light on the early connection of India with Eastern Asia.

FRANCE IN TONKIN.

Tonkin; or, France in the Far East. By C. B. Norman, author of 'Armenia and the Campaign of 1877.' London: Chapman & Hall.

THIS book is timely and convenient. Captain Norman has spared no labor to make himself a thorough master of the subject before sitting down to write. He has, he tells us, "perused almost every scrap of writing that has appeared on the subject," and he has arranged his facts in a clear, vigorous, and very readable narrative. It is perhaps somewhat to be regretted that he

has not confined himself to narrative. The story of French action in Tonquin is a story of gross cruelty and fraud, and it is only natural that Captain Norman—belonging as he does to a nation whose manifold possessions throughout the world testify in such unequivocal language to its mild, inoffensive character—should be moved to indignation while he recounts it. But he need not tear a passion to tatters. France is not the only nation which, in the East, has preyed upon weaker peoples. The recollection of Chinese opium wars, and invasions of Burmah as cruel and indefensible as the French invasion of Tonquin, ought to induce an Englishman to observe moderation in his use of the language of denunciation when speaking of the aggressive policy of France. And moderation of speech would have been especially appropriate in the present instance, because it is clear from Captain Norman's own narrative that a reasonable dread of England's grasping and aggressive policy in Asia conduced, more than any other cause, to mould the action of France in Tonquin into the shape which it has actually taken.

There is another cause which largely detracts from the lofty moral tone which Captain Norman thinks fit to assume when speaking of the crimes of France, and that is his excessive alarm at what may be the consequences of those crimes to Great Britain. The reader is never quite certain whether his indignation is being invoked on account of the sufferings of the Tonquinese, or the damages to British trade which are likely to proceed therefrom. It is not improbable that Captain Norman considers that the French are as much deserving of censure on the latter score as on the former. "British trade," in the eyes of most Englishmen, is the most sacred thing in the universe. They will produce it as an obvious and abundant justification for anything which they are pleased to do; and, conversely, an injury inflicted upon British trade is analogous to the sin against the Holy Ghost—not to be forgiven either in this world or the next. Captain Norman is full of this lofty enthusiasm for the interests of the national trade; and when he reflects upon the duties which France will impose upon British commerce should she obtain command of the navigation of the Red River, he feels that a European coalition—as in the days of Napoleon—ought to be formed against a Power so evil and so perfidious.

The relations between France and Tonquin go back to a period before the great Revolution. In the reign of Louis XVI., French troops were engaged in the dynastic wars for the sovereignty of Anam, and French engineers built the fortifications at Hanoi, Sontay, and other places which French troops have lately had to capture. French missionaries have, for more than a century, been engaged in the work of preaching and conversion in Tonquin; and the persecution to which these missionaries have from time to time been subjected, in defiance of treaty engagements, was one of the causes of the French Government again actively intervening in the internal politics of Tonquin. The present war, however, was not a result of the severities practised upon the Jesuit missions. It grew out of a trading venture conducted by a Frenchman—a M. Dupuis—which developed, as is the manner with such ventures when conducted by Europeans among an Oriental people, into piracy upon a large and aggressive scale. M. Dupuis, a Frenchman resident at Shanghai for several years, appears to have been the first man to conceive the project of using the Red River as a channel to open up the southern provinces of the Celestial Empire to European commerce. This was in 1868. It was plainly impossible for a single Frenchman to ascend the Red River from its mouth in the face of the certain opposition of the Anamite au-

thorities; but the Chinese Government was, at that time, engaged in the suppression of the Mohammedan rebellion in Western China—the Governor of the Province of Yunnan having the chief conduct of the military operations. M. Dupuis, after an adventurous journey by land, waited upon the Governor of Yunnan, and entered into contracts with him for a supply of modern arms of precision, the more speedily to crush the insurrection. Returning to France, M. Dupuis fitted out a small flotilla, loaded his ships with the arms for which he had contracted with the Governor of Yunnan, placed on them a carefully trained guard of two hundred men armed with chaspeots and revolvers, and then sailed to the mouth of the Red River, where he displayed the Chinese flag, as an inducement to the Anamite authorities to allow him to ascend the river and deliver his cargo to the Governor of Yunnan.

His adventures and his difficulties in the course of this enterprise are too long to relate here. They are, however, told with much spirit by Captain Norman. Suffice it to say that, after considerable delay, Dupuis was allowed to pass up the river, and delivered the arms to the Governor of Yunnan as he had undertaken to do. His commercial business being thus brought to a successful close, M. Dupuis bethought himself of filling up his leisure time with the equally congenial occupation of piracy. The particular form of piracy which he selected was that which also commended itself to the servants of the East India Company when first it became a power in India. He bought a quantity of salt, and insisted upon his right to sell it without paying the dues which the Anam Government levied upon all other dealers in that commodity. This high-handed act brought Dupuis into collision with the Governor of Hanoi. Reference was made to Yunnan to ascertain if the Governor of that Province had in any way given the Frenchman authority for these proceedings; and on an answer in the negative being returned, Dupuis found himself surrounded upon all sides by vastly superior numbers. His position was a perilous one. He had been disavowed by China; he had nothing to show that his presence at Hanoi was with the sanction or even the knowledge of his own Government.

"From all sides," writes Captain Norman, "large bodies of armed men were converged on Hanoi; barriers were constructed above and below the stream to cut off the retreat of the squadron, and it was clear that only audacity could save the French. Dupuis, whose courage throughout the conflict never flinched, was equal to the emergency; he ran up the tricolor and despatched his second in command to Saigon for the assistance of the French Admiral."

This unexpected move discomfited his adversaries. The kingdom of Anam had already been shorn of some of its richest provinces by provoking the enmity of France, and the King and his officers hesitated to take any action which might give occasion to armed intervention on the part of the French. They maintained a defensive attitude toward M. Dupuis and his flotilla, and despatched an embassy to Saigon to represent the presence of M. Dupuis at Hanoi as a breach of treaty stipulations, and to request that he should be ordered to withdraw.

Out of this incident originated the war which has now developed into one with the Chinese Empire. Captain Norman shows indisputably that if the French, upon receiving the news of the collision between M. Dupuis and the Government of Tonquin, had acted—we will not say with justice, but with the smallest amount of prudence and circumspection—they would by this time have acquired complete control over the navigation of the Red River without having to fire a shot, and without any breach of amity with either the Tonquinese or the Chinese. But in their eagerness to grasp the coveted prize, and

to anticipate the endeavors of the English to open up the southern provinces of China by way of Burmah, they were blind to everything but what seemed the shortest road to the object in view. They grievously underrated the strength of the resistance which they would have to encounter; and they thought that they could safely ignore the protectorate exercised by China over Tonquin, as well as the far more important fact that Chinese regular soldiers constituted an important part of the garrisons which guarded the course of the Red River. Hence the defeats sustained in succession by the expeditions under the command of Captains Garnier and Rivière.

Both these officers were in command of forces far too weak for the work they wished to do; but, ignorant of this, they not simply made no effort to conciliate the Tonquinese—they treated them with the grossest perfidy and cruelty. Captain Rivière, without apparently any provocation at all, erected a gallows at Hanoi, on which he hung scores of the inhabitants. The result was that the extreme anxiety of the Tonquinese to keep on terms with the French was changed into an equally bitter hatred. They beleaguered the French in Hanoi, and it was in an unsuccessful attempt to raise this blockade that Garnier met his death, and, subsequently, Captain Rivière. General Bouet was then sent to Hanoi, and the forces under him increased by several thousand men; but for several months his operations were attended with no better success than those of his less powerfully equipped predecessors. Thus, bit by bit, the operations on the Red River increased in magnitude till they had attained the dimensions of a regular war, in which the French were employing a considerable fleet at sea, and on land 9,000 French soldiers, with fifty pieces of artillery.

To appreciate the monstrous character of this war it is necessary to bear in mind that the sole offence of which the Tonquin authorities had been guilty was their refusal to allow a French adventurer to carry on a contraband trade in salt within their territories. Nevertheless, the French commanders carried on their operations with a ferocity such as if they had a long series of grievous outrages to revenge. Towns were bombarded, and all prisoners taken in action were shot or hanged without a touch of pity or compunction—to the eternal reproach and dishonor of General Bouet and Admiral Courbet. All this time the French Ministry in Paris were not left without warning that in pursuing their career of aggression in Tonquin they were rushing blindly into a war with China. In spite of repeated cautions from their ambassadors in China on the formidable character of the opposition they were exciting, the French Government refused to look upon China otherwise than as a "facteur négligeable" on the banks of the Red River, and this at the very time when they knew that French soldiers had been actually engaged with Chinese regulars.

Captain Norman devotes a good many pages to a comparative estimate of the military and naval resources of China and the French Republic, and, on paper at least, the resources of the former Power are made to appear very considerable. She can, according to our author, expand her army in case of need to the gigantic total of a million of men, and her fleet, both from the nature of its armament and the hardy and courageous character of her sailors, will compel France to put forth all her strength in order to maintain an ascendancy at sea. Such estimates, however, are altogether fallacious in the case of Oriental Powers. These are ready enough to spend vast sums of money in the purchase of modern arms of precision, but show very little capacity for turning their purchases to good account when the hour for using them arrives. It is not in actual

encounter with the forces of the enemy, either by land or sea, that the French will experience their greatest difficulty, but in carrying on military operations in an unhealthy country, at a great distance from their base of supply, and with an army recruited upon the short-service system.

"Exclusive," writes Captain Norman, "of the marine army, which has up to the present furnished by far the greater part of the force under Admiral Courbet's command, France possesses, in round numbers, 500,000 men with the colors, inclusive of officers and train. Of these, 140,000 joined their regiments in December, 1883, and may be dismissed from further consideration; and 127,000 joined in October, 1882, and can scarcely be looked upon as very valuable lads to embark on a European campaign. In fact, at the present moment there is not a battalion in the French army which could put 150 effective bayonets into line of battle, while the proportion of reliable non-commissioned officers each one could furnish is far less. I have been assured by a French officer of experience and distinction that, in order to put a complete division into the field, it would be necessary not only to call out all the men of the active army now at their homes, and all men of the reserve that are borne on the rolls of the mobilized regiments, but also to demand 4,000 volunteer privates and at least 300 non-commissioned officers, together with a very strong contingent of officers."

The French army has only partially recovered from the disorganization caused by the operations in Tunis; and a prolonged campaign in Tonquin, or a march upon Peking, would throw it once more into confusion. The revenues of the republic, also, are not in a condition to bear the burden of a distant and costly war; and although, if China is resolute to stand the hazard of a war, France will probably in the end come out of it victorious, it will be with her resources so exhausted and her military strength so impaired that for many a year after she will be in a measure effaced from the politics of Europe. That the possession of Tonquin will be the source of any profit to France, few can anticipate who know the unfortunate result of French colonial enterprises hitherto. It will occasion, like Algiers, a perennial drain upon the national exchequer; while the European trade with the southern provinces of China by way of the Red River will be, almost to a certainty, monopolized by English and German merchants.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

'SUWANEE RIVER TALES' (Boston, Roberts Bros.) is a collection of stories, by Sherwood Bonner, which have already been published in different periodicals. Well do they deserve to appear together, and they are sure to please both young and old, though children will not appreciate the artistic perfection of these simple, humorous, graphic tales. The old colored "Granmammy" who is the central figure of several of them, seems with us in living presence as we read. Her droll dialect, her heart-warm motherliness, her glow of religious faith, are all admirably rendered. A pathetic and powerful scene is that in which, by the aid of Scriptural quotations, she breaks joyful news to an afflicted mother who believes her son to have died on the battlefield—one of those of our Civil War. The child spectator of this exciting scene, at its conclusion, slides down the balusters to be present at the meeting of mother and son—a touch of nature which by no means detracts from the lifelikeness of the picture. Another character which makes a strong impression on us is that of Aunt Hannah, a victim of frightful superstitions, who nearly dies of an imaginary trouble, induced, she thinks, through the arts of an old witch, Aunt Sini, and who is cured by an absurd hocus-pocus practised on her by a young physician, who evidently thinks humbug one of the legitimate curative arts. There are many other pleasant personages in the book besides the colored folks, and the scenes are not all

laid on the Suwanee River; but no matter who the person or where the scene, the charm of piquant reality invests all, and a perfect diction lends an added grace. An exception to this air of reality is indeed found in the story of "C. G.," the finale of which seems a sort of second ending or afterthought, and makes an unnatural anticlimax. But in general the book is thoroughly delightful, and will be a boon to the family circle as well as to the solitary reader.

In his preface to 'Queer Stories for Boys and Girls' (Scribners) Edward Eggleston states that they have already seen the light at long intervals in sundry juvenile periodicals, and that some of them have been published together, but that this is "the first fair and square issue in book form." To readers of fairy-tales they will seem for the most part less "queer" than lively, chatty, bright. An excellent *morale* combines with genial humor and vivacious fancy to make them instructive as well as charming. Little girls will pronounce them "perfectly lovely." Boys will like some very much, but find others too near the nursery level. Many of the stories are very short, but all are pithy. In general, they are best adapted to readers of eight to twelve years of age.

'The Hunter Cats of Connorloo' (Roberts Bros.) is a short story of a California home and its inmates, by Mrs. Helen Jackson ("H. H."). The two little orphans who come there to live with their bachelor uncle have been transplanted from an Italian palace, and know well how to appreciate the freedom and varied interests of their new life. The army of cats kept by Mr. Connor to exterminate the enemies of his vegetation, gives name to the little volume. Children will find it very pleasant reading, and, moreover, pick up some crumbs of information.

'Tip Cat' comes to us from the same publishers, and is written by the author of 'Miss Toosey's Mission.' It is certainly not uninteresting, despite much dreariness which seems, unfortunately, more life-like than the pleasanter parts of the story, these being almost "too good to be true." It is one of the many hybrid works which, though in large part adapted to children, yet contain elements suitable only for older readers, thus offending the sense of moral fitness as well as of artistic congruity.

A charming story is 'A Sea Change,' by Flora L. Shaw (Roberts Bros.). The little maiden Marina is rescued from the ocean in night and storm, so nearly drowned, and with so many of her memories gone from her, that she may be said to begin a new life. As the story goes on, her character is seen to be very sweet and noble, and its loveliness is in striking contrast to the persistent selfishness of the young girls with whom she is compelled to associate. In the account of Marina's London life, the educational *forcing* process is well described. The book is interesting throughout, though the action drags in the middle, and is hurried toward the end, making the dénouement, which is not too probable, seem sudden and confused. But the story as a whole is so sound and sweet that we lay it down with regret, wishing that all literature for children were as pure and wholesome. It is a book especially suitable for girls.

'The Ice Queen' is one of the most interesting serials which Harper & Brothers have published in their *Young People*. They now present it in a pretty and appropriate binding, and with excellent type and illustrations. In it Ernest Ingergoll graphically tells the story of the journey of four young persons over ice-bound Lake Erie. It is a little hard at the outset to believe that such thoughtful heads as they seem to possess could ever have resolved on so foolhardy a project; but apart from that, the story has a very natural ring. Many are the perils to which the travellers

are exposed, but these are finally all surmounted by a combination of grit, long-headedness, and good fortune. Boys will enjoy the book very much.

Mr. Thomas W. Knox's 'Voyage of the Vivian to the North Pole and Beyond' (Harper) is a very handsome book, on good paper, well printed, and with a neatly illuminated cover. It is profusely illustrated from the store of Arctic illustrations which have appeared in the publications of the firm or of the Government Printing Office. It contains a number of illustrations which have no particular pertinence to the text, it is true, but they generally relate to Arctic matters and are unobjectionable. The story, if the extremely prosy thread of narrative upon which the items of a sort of Arctic encyclopædia are strung can be called a story, is that of a French and an American ship which visit Kamchatka, pass through Bering Strait, enter the pack, drift like the *Jeannette*, but without mishaps, find an open polar sea, which they cross, and drift down on either side of Greenland into the waters of the Atlantic. There is a doctor who lectures on the Arctic regions all through the book to two lads who kill polar bears, a very prosy whaling skipper, and a Bunsbyish naval officer. We have noticed, besides the adoption of some more than questionable theories, a few errors which seem to be the result of carelessness rather than want of knowledge. The fossil elephant of Siberia is not known in America as the mastodon, nor is the East Cape of Asia on the Arctic Circle. The dramatis personæ are very wooden, and the humor elephantine. Nevertheless, there is a good store of authentic information on the Polar regions in the book, and every bright child will enjoy looking at the pictures. Meanwhile the race of Mayne Reids, who can make their boy heroes live, seems to be becoming extinct.

In 'Jack Archer: A Tale of the Crimea' (Roberts Bros.), Mr. Henty depicts one of those boy heroes whose adventures seem so much more entertaining to youthful readers than probable to adult ones. Endowed with the most reckless courage, which is not an unusual attribute of young midshipmen, Jack displays a quick-wittedness, presence of mind, and even wisdom, which, to say the least, are far beyond his years. The book is not immoral or coarse, in the ordinary sense, but a scrupulous author might do better than to portray, without a word of reprehension, the free use of champagne, brandy, and cigars by a lad of sixteen. At about that age, Jack falls in love, and, strange to say, he preserves his regard for the lady during a separation of several years, at the end of which the Russian count, her father, seeks him out, encourages his attachment, and soon presents the young pair with a fine estate in Surrey, on which our hitherto adventurous hero settles down to family life! The story is written partly to give an idea of the Crimean War, and that purpose it may serve, to readers who prefer poor fiction to good history. Even in the historical parts of the book, however, the author shows lack of judgment, by introducing unnecessary and cumbrous detail. The style is mediocre; the type and illustrations deserve no praise.

Base-ball is not really the most absorbing interest of all mankind, but Noah Brooks has made it seem so, in 'Our Base-Ball Club' (E. P. Dutton & Co.); and to lovers of the famous game this should be the strongest commendation. The story consists mainly of full details of the games supposed to be played by the Catalpas with their various opponents. It is, however, spiced with a little jealousy and treachery, and does poetic justice by making the prettiest girl fall in love with the champion player. Clear, bold type, good illustrations, and a gay cover decorated

with base-ball subjects, add to the attractiveness of the volume.

It is enough to say that Hawthorne's 'Wonder Book for Girls and Boys' has been manufactured in a new quarto edition, in their best style, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., to recommend it to all who wish at once to make a child happy and to improve its taste for art and for literature. Mr. F. S. Church has furnished the illustrations, not, perhaps, maintaining the level of his pretty fancy throughout, yet lending much to the adornment of the book. His designs, in their freedom from convention, are quite in sympathy with the handling which Hawthorne gave to Lempriere.

We take it that 'The Princess Nobody,' Mr. Andrew Lang's fairy-tale written into (rather than after) the designs of the late Richard Doyle, antedates the death of that genial artist. At least, the "Ballade of Dedication" in the edition before us (London: Longmans; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.), which tells of Mr. Lang's "interpreting each cut and plate—The works of Dicky Doyle," suggests an ante-mortem familiarity. Be this as it may, and also whether the same Ballade does not as clearly betray its origin beyond Tweed by the verse—

"Though ne'er I'll match the drawings great"—
as by this other—

"The Tevlot roars in 'spate'!"

childhood is entitled to all that the great humorist bequeathed to it in his elfen-land fantasies; and the oftener these are reproduced, the better. Some of the drawings in the present instance are effectively printed in color. In all, the fun is combined with a decorative grace of composition peculiar to Doyle. Happy the boy or girl permitted to wander here in Mushroom-Land, and to explore the ingenious labyrinth of elves asleep on the boughs of a great yew after their midnight revels.

The allowances for inaccuracy which we are accustomed to make for Mr. James Parton in his works light or serious—rather let us say, slight or elaborate, for this writer is always serious—begin with the title in 'Captains of Industry' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The sub-title reads: "Or, Men of Business who did something besides making money." As men of business are not necessarily captains of industry, there is an apparent incongruity in this equation. The first sentence of the preface offers a third phase of the subject: "In this volume are presented examples of men who shed lustre upon ordinary pursuits, either by the superior manner in which they exercised them, or by the noble use they made of the leisure which success in them usually gives." Many of the brief sketches of which this volume consists refuse to fit in any of the foregoing categories, and, in truth, the heterogeneous contents can have no more precise common designation than that they are biographical. They were originally contributed to the *Youth's Companion* and the *New York Ledger*. A large number of them are what might be called juvenile reviews of current lives, such as Washburn's Edward Coles, Elizur Wright's Myron Holley, Frothingham's Gerrit Smith, Peter Burnett's Autobiography, the lives of Greeley and Bennett, of Thomas Edward, Robert Dick, and John Duncan. A considerable proportion of the examples are English. Mr. Parton's style is as well calculated to interest the young as their elders, and what he offers is wholesome reading. A few slips have caught our eye, such as the description, on p. 65, of Faneuil Hall (the largest in Boston) as "a quaint little interior," and the conflicting statements in regard to the age of Sir Moses Montefiore on pp. 379, 383. In the one place we are told that "his hundredth birthday was celebrated in 1883," and in the other, correctly, "in October [1884] he com-

pletes his hundredth year." The book contains eight portraits, those of John Bright, Gerrit Smith, and Peter Cooper being noticeably well done.

The 'Boys' and Girls' Herodotus' is a companion volume to the 'Boys' and Girls' Plutarch, both edited by Mr. John S. White, and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The book is in quarto form, handsomely illustrated, and the print so large and clear that no one need fear that it will foster a tendency to near-sightedness on the part of boy or girl. In a neat introduction Mr. White says: "I have discarded from the text only what is indelicate to the modern ear, or what the young reader might find tedious, redundant, or irrelevant to the main story. But so small a part comes under this head that I am sure I can say to you, 'This is Herodotus himself.'" We hardly think this statement can be justified. From a careful and somewhat minute calculation of the relative bulk of the two texts we find that the 'Boys' and Girls' Herodotus' is about half as large as Cary's translation (more exactly, four-ninths). We do not think that even the young reader would find the larger half of Herodotus "indelicate" or "tedious, redundant, or irrelevant to the main story"; nor can so large an omission be called a "small part." But in making the assertion Mr. White has been unjust to himself. The book really contains those parts of Herodotus which a judicious parent would most like to have his boys and girls acquainted with, and Mr. White has succeeded in condensing these by omitting multitudes of phrases which were inserted in the Greek text by Herodotus not from necessity, but for the sake of giving his sentences that rhythmical flow and that fulness, completeness, and finish which the aesthetic sense of the Greeks demanded.

RECENT LAW BOOKS.

PROF. HENRY JOHN ROBY'S 'Introduction to the Study of Justinian's Digest' (Cambridge, Eng., University Press) is an admirable beginning in the matter of a thorough edition of the Digest—undertaking to furnish a desideratum of legal students, "help of the same kind as that which is expected and given in many editions of classical authors." The name of the writer is one of high rank in classical scholarship, although, it is said, he is now a cotton spinner near Manchester. He has laid English-speaking students of the Roman law under a great obligation, by bringing his solid learning and his sympathetic English good-sense to bear upon the great task of making the Digest intelligible. The author does not, indeed, promise any further instalment of his work; and in this substantial volume of more than 500 pages he handles critically only a very small fraction of the Latin text. To the twenty-five pages of this text there are added no less than 223 pages of the most learned and illuminating notes. The whole is prefaced with a general Introduction to the Digest; and this makes the largest part of the book. One of the most curious things in this valuable introduction is the fifth chapter, in which Justinian's extracts from Gaius and several other jurists are compared with the original texts; the comparison is not reassuring. Strangely enough, no reference is made by Mr. Roby to Walker's small volumes of 'Selected Titles from the Digest,' issued, with a translation and a few notes, from the same press in 1879 and later.

The author of 'The Law of Nations Considered as Independent Political Communities,' Sir Travers Twiss, has increased by about a hundred pages the compass of the former edition of his work, published in 1861 (Oxford: The Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan & Co.). A valuable introduction is added, giving an historical ac-

count of the treatises on the subject in hand, and also two new chapters on "The Kingdoms of the Lower Danube" and the "Capitulations of the Ottoman Porte." Much has happened since 1861, and it is, at first, surprising that the wars and treaties of the last two decades have not required more space and more changes than they have. But the limited scope of the present treatise is to be remembered: it relates to times of peace. The author published in 1863 a second volume dealing with the rights and duties of nations in time of war; and much of the later harvest to which we have referred was gathered into a second edition of that work in 1875. The author draws an interesting parallel between the operations of the American Colonization Society in Liberia and those of the philanthropic Brussels association on the Congo:

"That the rights of dominion in the sense of the 'dominium eminens,' as distinct from the rights of property, are capable of being acquired by private associations of a philanthropic character in Africa is, we think, established by the two instances of Liberia and Maryland [a settlement near Liberia], . . . the former of which has been recognized as a member of the family of nations—not, indeed, by a European Congress, but after the example of the United States of America itself, by a *catena*, so to say, of separate treaties with the leading states of the civilized world."

Now, as heretofore, the author insists, in opposition to the well-known views of Austin and others, that the law of nations is, in a proper sense, law:

"The history of the European Law of Nations shows that the more powerful nations have, as occasion required, used their individual strength to enforce its rules, and that the less powerful nations have combined their forces from time to time, and by their united strength compelled the more powerful states to respect them. Wherever a rule of conduct is thus capable of being enforced, it ceases to be a mere rule of morality, binding on the conscience of men, and may in contradistinction be termed, without risk of confusion, a rule of law."

The absence of an index of cases in such a book is an inexcusable fault.

The appearance within nine or ten years of its first publication of a third edition of Digby's excellent 'Introduction to the History of the Law of Real Property, with Original Authorities' (Oxford: The Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan & Co.), is a fact of good omen. It has been a great help in that historical method of studying the law which is by far the most fruitful one. The changes in this edition are but slight, being mainly such as were needed to adapt it to recent English legislation. For a notice of the first edition, the reader is referred to the *Nation*, vol. xxi, p. 373.

The 'Treatise on the Law of Sheriffs and Other Ministerial Officers,' by William Murfree, sr. (St. Louis: F. H. Thomas & Co.), is a good and sensible work, "intended to be a compendium of the law now in force in each of the United States relating to sheriffs and other ministerial officers."

A German translation, by Dr. F. von Holtzendorff, of Westlake's 'Treatise on Private International Law, with Principal Reference to its Practice in England,' has lately been published ('Lehrbuch des Internationalen Privatrechts,' Berlin, Carl Habel). Westlake's treatise, originally printed in 1858, and again, in a new form, in 1880, is particularly intended for students; and from its special endeavor to illustrate the subject by references to Continental law—"when it is necessary to look outside"—it may be supposed to be well adapted for use on the Continent.

A Little Tour in France. By Henry James. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1884.

MR. JAMES characterizes the papers which form this book as "light pages," and in truth all that

is not almost volatile about them is the touch. The author appears in the same professed character as in his very enjoyable 'Transatlantic Sketches' of a dozen years ago—the character of "the sentimental tourist." But the years elapsed since then, themselves years of travel probably, have apparently dulled the edge of the tourist's interest; and though they have left him all his sentimentality, they have advanced him, too, well into the comfortable and conservative period of human life when travel is no longer the thing it once was, and the traveller's impressions, however wilfully sentimental, become more personal and less objective than the reader of travels cares to have them. Mr. James finds himself resenting "the porterless platforms" of the French *gares*, and longing for "the eager British mercenary, clad in velvet and clinging to the door of the carriage as it glides into the station"; he resents, too, having to take an inside angle in a carriage whose windows are occupied as if they were "strategical positions" by greedy Germans who were seated before his advent; he is forced by the tedium of long waits to "read all sorts of disagreeable things in certain radical newspapers," and to wonder, first, if he is losing all his "radicalism," and, second, whether he "had any to lose." He is nearly frightened at "a terrible pattern of man" whom he met at Carcassonne, "extremely intelligent, full of special knowledge, and yet remaining essentially of the people, and showing his intelligence with a kind of ferocity, of defiance"; he is pained to observe that this type is "untouched by the desire which one finds in the Englishman, in proportion as he rises in the world, to approximate to the figure of a gentleman." He longs for English lawns, and coses, and ivy, and repose; he is nervously affected at seeing a café-waiter at Bourges serve a gentleman "with a horrible little portfolio, covered with shiny black cloth." Encountering on the Cher a gondola brought from Venice by a fancy of the mistress of Chenonceaux, he finds "the image not less irritating, if less injurious, than the spectacle of a steamer in the Grand Canal which had driven me away from Venice a year and a half before."

The little tour, really one of considerable extent, began at Tours, the capital of the well-known "Garden of France," and the centre whence excursions are usually made to the châteaux, which, with the cathedrals, form perhaps the most complete and interesting monuments of the Middle Ages in Europe. Balzac was a native of this city, and Mr. James, who has written admirably of him, was a little "shocked" to find that he was born in a house in "a row." Thence he went to Blois and Chambord; his drive when the light began to fade reminded him of "a passage in some rural novel of George Sand" (which one is not specified), and later on, as he "moved through the evening air," he "thought of Francis I. and Henry IV." Amboise, Chaumont-Chenonceaux, and Azay-le-Rideau were next visited. At the last place the inn was dirty, and the only uncivil words the traveller had addressed to him during his six weeks' trip were there spoken. In returning to Tours from Langeais, there was an occasional spatter of rain, but there was something in the jog-trot through the darkening land beside the flowing river which it was very possible to enjoy. In taking the train to Loches, which, owing to threatening weather, is only done after a delay of a page, the tourist "snatched a fearful joy," as he says, but found the afternoon quite long enough for the visit. Whether his trip to Bourges was a journey or an excursion is doubtful; at all events he did not return till the third day to Tours. On the way down the journey, or excursion, was disagreeable—owing to the presence of a talkative family

which might just as well have been in another compartment, as there were other carriages which contained no travellers at all. The *commiss-royageur*, too, first made his appearance on this trip. Mr. James "was destined to see a good deal of him for several weeks after," and it is easy to perceive that, though he calls him "inoffensive," he does not at all like him—that his "fat hands" are repulsive, and his unblackened boots irritating, to a sentimental tourist. It was late when Bourges was reached, but as, however late in the evening he may arrive at a place, Mr. James says he is unable to go to bed without an impression, he went out at once to get one from the cathedral. The best impression of all, however, to our mind, he obtained at Le Mans: whither, by the way, "it was a journey and not an excursion; for I had no intention of coming back." As he took a *bitter-et-curaçao* before dinner at one of the market-place cafés, the afternoon being warm and still, and the air admirably soft, there came over him "an impression which both included and excluded all possible disappointments." This impression, obtained "in the mild October afternoon, suffused with human sounds," figures in the tourist's mind as "the most definite thing" he brought away from Le Mans. Angers, Nantes, La Rochelle, Poitiers, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Carcassonne (where he spent a few hours of "rounded felicity" and enjoyed "a great emotion"), Narbonne (where he must breakfast "with a hundred hungry market-fat, brown, greasy men, with a good deal of the rich soil of Languedoc adhering to their hands and their boots"), Montpellier, Nîmes, Arles, Tarascon, Avignon, Mâcon, and Dijon, bring him back to Paris.

The point of view throughout is the sentimental, the dilettante. The superficial aspect treated is the purely picturesque. Now, in France this is a great mistake. In England and Italy, for which Mr. James therefore is always longing, and which he treats so sympathetically in 'Transatlantic Sketches,' the picturesque plays an important part, and the dilettante, especially the American dilettante, is naturally and powerfully attracted by it. But it hardly exists in France. The Renaissance in Paris and the Revolution in the provinces were fatal to it. Since then, with other feudal impedimenta, it is in France to be sought mainly in the museums. Mr. James has so little sympathy with this condition of things—with the devotion of an entire society to the intelligible and the artistic, and its exclusion of the emotional and the fortuitously attractive—that his interest in museums themselves is sentimental. He speaks of this interest as "a weakness," depending little on the value of the collection, and is touched by "the snuffy custodian in a black skull-cap." At Dijon he lingered too long in the Parc ("a dear old place, with little blue-green perspectives," etc.) to visit the Puits de Moïse, which he describes as "an ancient cistern, with a sculptured figure of the Hebrew lawgiver." The inexhaustibly interesting tombs of Philippe-Hardi and Jean-sans-Peur have for him but "a limited interest," owing to their having been transplanted to a museum. Nothing will recompense him for the melancholy fact that Dijon "is not high and overhanging," that "it is not to the eye what the Burgundian capital should be." Speaking of the choirless Nantes Cathedral, he says: "There is much entertainment in France in seeing what a cathedral will take upon itself to lack. There are a hundred possibilities of poverty and wealth," etc. Very likely; but the traveller who attaches great value to this order of "entertainment" is in France doomed to disappointment.

Heat. By P. G. Tait, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. 1884. 8vo, pp. xi, 368.

Light. By P. G. Tait. Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black; New York: Macmillan. 1884. 8vo, pp. viii, 276.

PROFESSOR TAIT ranks among the ablest mathematicians of Great Britain, especially in the application of mathematics to the physical sciences. He is well versed in the history of those sciences, well acquainted with the most recent investigations. He rivals Tyndall in clearness of statement and felicity of illustration, and for a large part of his scientific career he has been on terms of the closest personal intimacy with Sir William Thomson and the late Clerk Maxwell. Under such circumstances, Professor Tait must expect that his readers will be somewhat more exacting than they would be in the case of a man of lower position and fewer advantages. In these two treatises he has striven to avoid the use of mathematics wherever it was possible to do so; and wherever the nature of the subject rendered the use of mathematical processes and formulae unavoidable, he has presented them in an elementary form, requiring only a knowledge of algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, and never introducing the higher and, as he justly remarks, often really simpler methods of the calculus. In the preface to 'Heat,' Professor Tait says that he has endeavored to produce a work "suitable for students who, without any intention of entering on a scientific career, whether theoretical or experimental, are yet desirous of knowing accurately the more prominent facts and theories of modern science to such an extent as to give them an intelligent interest in physical phenomena." In the same preface he tells us that a large portion of the work was written as long ago as 1876-77, and, after stating some of the hindrances which have interfered with its completion, he adds: "I have at last managed to finish the book as nearly as possible on the lines laid down at starting; but it cannot, under the circumstances, be expected to have the unity which it might have secured by being continuously written." Substantially the same complaint of the interference of other occupations is made in the preface to 'Light.' Of the time occupied in the preparation of the latter treatise we have no indication; but as the preface to the 'Heat,' which the author "managed to finish" with great difficulty, bears date December 1, 1883, and that to 'Light' March 1, 1884, it seems reasonable to infer that the latter treatise was prepared with extraordinary haste.

A careful perusal of both works has impressed us with the idea that Professor Tait's complaints of the ill effects of continual interruptions and distracting avocations are true, to an extent which he himself, perhaps, did not suspect. The books contain nothing new, and Professor Tait is too well versed in his subjects to insert anything admittedly erroneous. But both books seem to have been written, either without a sufficiently well-digested general plan, or, if such plan existed in the author's mind, under conditions which prevented his carrying it out. To those students who enjoy the privilege of attending Professor Tait's lectures, the perusal of these works will, doubtless, prove of the highest advantage. But such as have a very limited knowledge of the "prominent facts and theories of modern science," and must depend solely upon books to increase that knowledge, will hardly find these treatises suitable to begin with. On the other hand, those who have a taste for scientific study, and have already such an acquaintance with physics as is usually imparted in our high schools and colleges, will peruse these volumes with pleasure and profit.

In regard to the theory of light there is only one point to which our space will permit us to call attention. The "theory of emission," or, as it is now most commonly called, the "corpuscular theory" of light, is so frequently introduced throughout the work in connection with or even in anticipation of the "undulatory" or "wave-theory," that a comparison of the two would seem to have been one of the principal objects of the treatise. The present state of the long contest waged between the advocates of these two theories may perhaps be fairly stated as follows: The "wave-theory" is regarded by nearly all scientists, perhaps by all worthy of the name, as probable to a degree but little short of certainty. But most scientists, and Professor Tait among them, do not regard it as demonstrated, or as proved in the same overwhelming manner in which the theory of gravitation has been proved. But, on the other hand, the "corpuscular theory" is simply dead. Facts, in regard to which there is and can be no doubt, are irreconcilable with it. On p. 177 of 'Light' Professor Tait gives a mathematical statement of one of these facts, and adds: "This finally disposed of the corpuscular theory." That theory is not and cannot be true. If hereafter facts should be discovered equally irreconcilable with the wave-theory, it also would have to be abandoned; but we should not go back to the corpuscular theory. Until some new and more satisfactory hypothesis should be formed, our science of light would consist merely of an orderly and systematic statement of facts—a condition of things which many philosophers of the positive school would by no means regret. The predominating influence which the corpuscular theory so long exercised over the minds of scientific men will always render an account of it an important and interesting chapter in the history of science. Professor Tait, instead of giving it a separate treatment from this point of view, continually introduces its exploded explanations of the facts and laws of light as if he considered their exposition of almost equal importance with the development of the subject according to the wave-theory, which he believes to be true. Thus (p. 64) he says:

"The explanation of the law of reflection which is furnished by the corpuscular theory is excessively simple."

Then, after giving that explanation, he continues:

"The undulatory theory gives an explanation which is, in reality, quite as simple, but requires a little more detail for those who are not familiar with the common facts of wave-motion. We therefore reserve it for a time."

In this and other similar cases the first impression made upon the mind of the student is admittedly false, and we do not think he can be wholly protected against the bad effects of such an impression by telling him that the explanation is false and the truth will be told him at some later period.

What we now want in physics is a full and, so far as possible, complete treatment of the subjects of heat and light, based upon the wave-theory pure and simple. We know no one better fitted for the task than Professor Tait. May we not hope that inclination and opportunity will yet concur in leading him to its accomplishment?

Amateur Photography: a Practical Instructor. By D. J. Tapley. S. W. Green's Son. 1884.

Photography for Amateurs: a Non-Technical Manual for the Use of All. By T. C. Hepworth, Lecturer to the late Royal Polytechnic Institution. London and New York: Cassell & Co. 1884.

THE introduction of photography as a recreation since the perfection of the dry-plate processes has

gone on rapidly, and in England, where the class of people who have leisure, means, and cultivation is large, the amateurs of photography are numerous, and have contributed more than the professionals to all the improvements in processes and apparatus. The extent of experimenting, and the elaborateness of it involved in perfecting the gelatine dry process alone, can hardly be estimated by any one not sufficiently interested to follow the photographic periodical literature of the day. The discovery of the gradual improvements in this important process, as of the working of photography in most directions, has been empirical, and only in few details due to proper scientific research. The most of the investigators, and some of the most successful, knew only enough of chemistry to perform the operations which are involved in the process; and not only were the most competent experimenters amateurs, both in science and photography, but the most successful photographers as well. There is no name on the roll of practical photographic triumphs so high as that of Russell Manners Gordon, whose work approaches as near to art as photography can; and few of his working generation have done so much to perfect the various processes then in use.

It is surprising to find so few of our men of means and leisure interested in this fascinating recreation, or to find so little culture connected with it in any shape. Mr. Tapley's book is not calculated to impress any student with the affinities between photography and education. It is written in the would-be jocose but really absurd and wordy manner of the semi-educated American, and with much less than the average English amateur's knowledge of the details of photography. A sample of his treatment is the following:

"It makes the old young."

"I have learned this new trick in spite of the difficulty of being an old dog and not so apt as my young and middle-aged readers."

"I am fifty years old. To be concise, I was just forty-nine on the 23d of last February—the eminent George W. and myself having been born at the same inclement season of the year. It would naturally be supposed that the enthusiasm and follies that inhere in adolescent manhood would be nearly outgrown by this time, and in point of fact they are."

What is as offensive as the slangy, jocose manner of writing is the intrusion of useless matter whose only effect is to swell the volume to twice the needed size. Mr. Tapley's science, moreover, is very slender, and his directions for work not always as lucid as they might be. He says that "the effect of the stop (diaphragm) at one side of the lens is to curve the vertical lines." This is doubly incorrect, as the curvature is due to the lens, not the stop, and it is inherent in the horizontal lines as well as in the vertical. We must, however, give this author credit for one piece of sound advice: "The amateur photographer will do well to disclaim the ability to make portraits." To do this well requires a room lighted specially for it, and a certain experience in managing direct and reflective light. Out-of-door and picturesque portraits made by landscape photographers at the solicitations of their friends are, as portraits, very disappointing, and nothing is so ugly as an ugly photograph.

Mr. Hepworth's book is in every way more satisfactory, smaller, in better taste as literature, more clear in its directions, and avoiding all the semi-scientific explanations of photographic phenomena which are a part of Mr. Tapley's book and no addition: who wants to know optics will find a special treatise on it. The knowledge of early processes is, however, so limited that it is clear that Mr. Hepworth is not an old student. He says: "Some of these [the old dry processes] gave very beautiful results, but yet not good

enough to tempt the professional photographer from his old groove." There have never been any results finer from any process than were obtained from some of the collodio-albumen processes: the objection was in the preparation of the plates, which was tedious and difficult. Mr. Hepworth's knowledge of physical geography is incomplete, or he would hardly have talked so loosely of "photographers visiting Northern latitudes where the daylight is continuous for many months of the year." What he says, however, as to practical photography is sound, and the slips are very few. He does not distinctly warn the reader of the danger in using sour paste to mount photographs with, and in directing how to mount with glue he does not add the glycerine which is so useful—one ounce to ten of solution of glue. The mounting directions are excellent. In the section on intensification, Mr. Hepworth does not sufficiently insist on previous removal of all trace of the previous operations; and in that on the platinotype process he ought to have said that a very fully exposed and intense negative, with minute passages of deep shadow and much middle tint, gives by far the best prints, while an insufficiently exposed negative with large masses of deep shadow will fail to satisfy the amateur.

Mr. Hepworth's book may be frankly recommended to any one who wants to learn photography and is capable of doing it from a book; but some people, we find, are incapable of that degree of abstraction. Still, the book will serve even them when once they have grasped the way of working.

Some Literary Recollections. By James Payn. Harper & Bros. 1884.

WHEN written with an honest literary purpose, and not for the sake of discharging a sheaf of Parthian arrows at one's private enemies, there is no book more respectable than a volume of Personal Recollections. It is at the opposite pole from the Memoir, compiled after a man's demise by a surviving friend, and perfunctorily erected, like a tombstone, over his remains. It generally differs from the latter in being readable, and always in being likely to be true. With nearly all readers a specially taking sort of reminiscence is that of a professional writer concerning his literary brethren and the haps and mishaps of the literary career. There is a perennial interest in the intimate fortunes of the great names we have known in books, particularly when divulged, not from the point of view of the "valet," but of the fellow—"hero."

The author's purpose in the present volume has not been, perhaps, what would be called a very serious one, but he has succeeded in making an entertaining book. His good-humor is conspicuous, and, if it often becomes jocularity, it plays on the surface of a good deal of sober insight into men and things. His school-days seem to awaken somewhat grim recollections, as in the case of Anthony Trollope, and are treated in a similarly mingled tone of fun and surviving resentment:

"Nothing that I ever suffered since—and I have suffered, like other men, in many ways—has been comparable with the misery of that time. I am well aware, of course, that I was not a fair specimen of the British school-boy; but when I hear what he calls 'old buffers' talk of the delights of school, and wish themselves back there, I think of the Cretans to whom the Apostle has given the palm for lying. I always learned my lessons, but without the least interest in them. I pitied and liked the ushers. The head-master I did not like; he was a pompous, lethargic fellow. I remember on one occasion inquiring of him how Castor and Pollux could have had immortality conferred upon them alternately. 'You young fool,' he replied, 'how could they ever have had immortality conferred upon them at all?' I was but seven years old, or so, but I perceived from that moment—for how could he otherwise have

missed the whole point of my difficulty?—that it was possible for a man to be at once a scholar and an ass. That view has on more than one occasion been since corroborated."

His university life was more agreeable, for there he found "dons" of whom he testifies (in what he calls an "old joke," but it is not too old to be commended still to college faculties):

"These gentlemen were not merely scholars, but men of wide human sympathies, to whom the particle *de* was not so absorbing as to shut out all interest in the particle *men*."

In recounting his entrance into literature through Leigh Hunt's *Journal*, he takes occasion to say some pleasant things of that much misrepresented man:

"I suppose no writer has ever preached the love of books so eloquently as he has done, or gained more disciples. Leigh Hunt combined with a fine 'brain' the tenderest of human hearts. His ignorance of business matters and his poverty made him to nature of the baser sort an object of ridicule. Carlyle used to keep three sovereigns in a little packet on his mantel-piece, which he called 'Leigh Hunt's sovereigns,' because he occasionally lent them to him, and was wont to narrate the circumstance to all whom it did not concern. Hunt would have lent him 3,000 sovereigns, had he possessed them, and never disclosed the circumstance. There was nothing in his literary life that Dickens regretted so much as the unintentional wrong he did Leigh Hunt in his portrait of Harold Skimpole. It was true that he drew one side of it from his friend, but the other side—the selfishness and the baseness—had ought to do with him. They were, indeed, so utterly opposed to his character, that it perhaps seemed to Dickens that no one could associate them with the original of the picture."

—a charitable view, certainly, of the methods of his fellow-novelist, and one which we should be glad to be able to adopt.

Professional reminiscences of the peculiar joys and pains of editors are rare in literature. The author gives some very good ones:

"Their articles, they would assure us, had been written with a view to our 'particular needs,' and 'had been sent to no other periodical'—which was not always true. We 'We's' have an almost infallible test for ascertaining whether our magazine is the first love of a contributor, and I have known language of virgin passion to be applied

to us after it had been addressed, in vain, to several other quarters. The most amazing of these hypocritical appeals were, however, personal, and directed to my conditor himself. The writers had admired his genius from the first moment they had begun to appreciate literary excellence, and held his name as a household word—yet never by any accident did they spell it right. . . . A similar feeling causes some contributors to endeavor to recommend themselves to the notice of an editor in the following conciliatory manner: 'Without self-flattery, I think I may venture to say that the paper I send to you, however modest in merit, is, at all events, superior to the majority of the articles in your esteemed magazine.'"

Of other literary men, and of the craft in general, our author has only kindly words to say:

"People talk of the vanity of authors; of their crying out 'Whip behind!' when some poor fellow would hang on to the foot-board of the chariot in which they themselves ride forth so triumphantly. My experience of men and women of letters—which has been continuous, and extends over thirty years—is that for kindness of heart they have no equals. I have never known but one absolutely offensive man of letters, and even he was said to be pleasant when sober; though, as I only met him some half-a-dozen times, and his habits were peculiar, I never had a fair chance of finding him in that condition."

As writers of all sorts seem nowadays to be turning novelists, it is well enough that occasionally a novelist should betake himself to other writing. It is to be wished they may all succeed as well as Mr. Trollope and Mr. Payn.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Adam, Madame. *La Patrie Hongroise: Souvenirs personnels*. 2d ed. Paris: Nouvelle Revue; New York: F. W. Christien.
Anecdotes Illustrative of New Testament Texts. A. C. Armstrong & Son. \$1.50.
Beloff et Villard. *Le Testament de César Girodot*. Wm. R. Jenkins. 25 cents.
Blair, Dr. W. *Archbishop Leighton. A Short Biography, with Selections from his Writings*. A. C. Armstrong & Son. \$1.25.
Bousenard, L. *The Crusades of Gulan: or, The White Tiger*. A. C. Armstrong & Son. \$1.50.
Brown, J. C. *Forestry of the Ural Mountains*. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd.
Burke, S. H. *Men and Women of the Far-off Time*. Catholic Publication Society.
Castle Gregory: a Story of the Western Reserve Woods in the Olden Time. Cleveland: Leader Printing Co.
Clarkson, L. *The Shadow of John Wallace. A Novel*. White, Stokes & Allen. \$1.

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Hamerton, P. G. Human Intercourse. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.
Harper, T. The Metaphysics of the School. Vol. III., Part I. Macmillan & Co. \$3.50.
Hartzell, J. H. Wanderings on Parnassus. Thomas Whitaker. \$1.50.
James, H. Tales of Three Cities. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. \$1.50.
Kerry Nicholas, J. H. The King Country; or, Explorations in New Zealand. 2d edition. Illustrated. Scribner & Welford.
Lang, A. The Princess Nobody: a Tale of Fairyland. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.
Little, Elizabeth N. Beacon Lights for God's Mariners. Boston: S. E. Cassino & Co.
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Smith, G. W. Painting, Spanish and French. Illustrated. Scribner & Welford.
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